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PROGRESS REPORTS

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

MYSORE

FOR

1865-66 & 1866-67.

By Lieut. G. J. VanSOMEREN, 25th M. N. I.,
OFFICIATING CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN MYSORE.

ACCOMPANIED BY THE FOREST SECTIONS OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE SAME PERIODS, TOGETHER WITH A MEMORANDUM ON THE REPORT FOR 1865-66.

By Dr. H. CLEGHORN,
LATELY OFFICIATING AS INSPECTOR GENERAL OF FORESTS.

AND THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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PROGRESS REPORT

OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN MYSORE, 1865-66.

From—LIEUT. G. J. VAN SOMEREN, *Officiating Conservator of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.*

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, No. 733A, dated 7th January 1867.

Owing to the absence of the Conservator on sick leave to England, the duty of submitting the Forest Administration Report for the year 1865-66, prefaced by a summary of the results of Forest Administration since the initiation of the organized conservancy operations, has, by the orders of the Commissioner, conveyed in letter No. $\frac{3840}{463}$ of the 25th October 1866, devolved upon me. The regular report for 1865-66 was submitted by Major Hunter on the 5th July 1866. As, up to the 20th September 1866, the date on which I assumed formal charge of the Conservator's Office, I was employed as an Assistant in one Division only, that of Ashtagram, the report must necessarily be deficient on several points, owing to my want of personal knowledge of the other two Divisions. I have not yet visited any portion of the most important forest ranges of Nuggur, and have seen little of the Nundidroog Division. Since I have been acting for the Conservator, Lieutenant Miller, the Assistant in Nuggur, has been appointed to the Nagpore Commission, and Mr. Madava Row, the Sub-Assistant Conservator in Nundidroog, has given up his post in the Forests. I am, therefore, unable to get information on sundry minor points, which could only be furnished by these Officers.

2. This report will be divided into two sections.

I.—Summary of results since the organization of a distinct Forest Department, and sub-divided into the following heads :—

A.—FORMATION OF DEPARTMENT.

B.—CONSERVANCY OPERATIONS.

C.—ATTEMPT TO INTRODUCE THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

D.—ESTABLISHMENT.

E.—FOREST RULES INTRODUCED.

F.—NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

G.—GENERAL.

II.—Report of the Forest Administration for the year 1865-66, sub-divided as suggested by Dr. Brandis, into the following heads :—

A.—EXAMINATION OF FOREST TRACTS.

B.—SELECTION OF GOVERNMENT RESERVED FORESTS.

C.—PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS.

D.—YIELD OF THE FORESTS.

E.—TEAK PLANTATIONS AND NURSERIES.

F.—TIMBER COLLECTION.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

H.—PROPOSED OPERATIONS FOR THE COMING YEAR.

SECTION I.

Summary of Results since the organization of a distinct Forest Department.

A.—Formation of the Department.

3. Major Hunter was appointed Conservator on the 11th January 1864, Lieutenant Miller being then appointed Assistant in charge of the Nuggur Range. On the 4th May 1864 I was placed in charge of the Ashtagram and Coorg Ranges as 1st Assistant. It was, however, found impossible that one officer could work two distinct ranges, under different Superintendents, with satisfaction to himself and credit to the department. Therefore Mr. C. A. Dobbs was appointed 3rd Assistant in charge of Coorg, and took over charge from me in February 1865. (The forest operations in Coorg, and report for 1865-66, will be submitted separately as directed). In April 1865, the Nundidroog Division, till then in charge of the Superintendent, was placed under control of the Forest Department, and Mr. Madava Row appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator.

Forest Staff.

Division.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
	Major A. Hunter	Conservator	Rs. 800	11th January 1864.
Ashtagram	Lieutenant G. J. Vansomeren ...	1st Assistant Conservator...	„ 500	4th May 1864.
Nuggur	„ E. W. C. H. Miller ...	2nd „ „ ...	„ 400	9th July 1864.
Coorg	Mr. C. A Dobbs	3rd „ „ ...	„ 300	14th February 1865.
Nundidroog	Madava Row	Sub-Assistant „ ...	„ 150	April 1865.

B.—Conservancy Operations.

4. Owing to the inexperience of the newly appointed officers of the department, little could be done for actual conservancy during the first year from May 1864 to May 1865. So far as I can judge from the report of the Nuggur Division, and Major Hunter's Report for 1864-65, the Conservator and his two Assistants were more employed in making themselves acquainted with the large districts under their charge, and in introducing new systems of accounts, new rules, &c., than in planning actual measures of conservancy proper. In the Ashtagram Range, however, an immediate stop was put to the practice of felling immature teak, which had been brought in by the Overseer in large quantities. The Assistant Conservator of that range also proposed the formation of an establishment of Cooroombars for the clearing and protection of the forests, but the Conservator did not then consider it necessary. The province was divided into three forest rangos corresponding with the civil divisions, and before the close of the official year 1864-65, each range was placed definitively under an Assistant. Orders were issued for their guidance in conservancy matters, and during the year 1865-66 a good deal of work was done in inspecting forest and sandalwood tracts, in settling (not demarcating) the boundaries of Government reserved forests, and forests to be worked on license, restricting the felling of certain woods, inspecting land applied for by coffee planters, and in submitting maps and tabular statements of the resources of the province both in timber and sandalwood.

C.—Attempt to introduce the Contract System.

5. Up to the time of the formation of the Forest Department, the timber and sandalwood tracts had been worked entirely by the Superintendents of divisions through the Amildars of the different talooks, assisted in the more important divisions of Ashtagram and Nuggur by local Overseers and paid officials called Monegars in felling and collecting timber and sandalwood respectively. On the Forest Department taking charge, the timber collection was naturally entrusted entirely to the Assistants and their establishments, and attempts were made in all three ranges to introduce the contract system for the collection of sandalwood. The attempt proved an entire failure in Ashtagram and Nuggur, and a doubtful success in Nundidroog. The old system has, therefore, been returned to in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Ranges, the only change being that the Assistant Conservators pay the Monegars, make advances through the Amildars when necessary, and check the accounts. The Amildars provide the carts required for the transport of the wood to the stores, and send in bills to the Assistant Conservators for the expenses incurred. The reasons for the failure of the introduction of contracts appear to have been the excessively high rates demanded, and the fact that, with one or two exceptions, every man who entered into a contract failed to fulfil it. The consequence was a large falling off in the revenue, owing to the small amount of sandalwood collected. This was especially noticeable in the Ashtagram Range, where for a time all but three of the best sandalwood talooks had been worked on contract.

D.—Establishment.

The Establishment in the various ranges was revised during 1864-65, and in June 1865 was fixed as follows:—

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

	Assistant Conservator's Office.					Mysore Wood-yard.			Mysore District Range.				Hassan District Range.				Periapatam Sandal-wood Kotis.					Seringapatam Sandalwood Kotis.					Amount of Pay per month.
	Assistant Conservator.	Writers.	Mootsuddies	Peons.	Lascars.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Gollars.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Gollars.	Rs. A. P.
Old Establishment... ...	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	25	1	1	2	15	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	4	5	1,148 0 0
Rate per man ... Rs.	500	12/18	11/11	7	6	25	5	4	50	8	6	4	50	8	6	4	40	12	6	4	4	40	12	6	4	4	
Revised Establishment ...	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	2	2	1	2	42	1	1	1	10	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	1,221 0 0
Rate per man ... Rs.	500	12/18	11/11	7	6	25	...	6	12/18	8	8	6	20	8	8	6	40	12	...	6	...	40	12	...	6	...	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 0 0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	1	2	5	.....
Mongars, Colkars and Jungle Mootsuddies allowed on the collection of Sandalwood and Timber at an aggregate monthly cost of Rs.																											207 0 0

NUGGUR DIVISION.

	Assistant Conservator's Office.					Shimoga Wood-yard.			Shimoga District Range.				Cuddoor District Range.				Chittuldroog District Range.				Shimoga Sandalwood Kotie.					Shimoga District Sandalwood Kotie.					Teerthukly Sandalwood Kotie.			Saugor Sandalwood Kotie.			Chittuldroog Sandalwood Kotie.		Teak Plantation.			Amount of Pay per month.
	Assistant Conservator.	Writers.	Mootsuddies.	Peons.	Lascar.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadars.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Gollars.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Gollars.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Kamaties.	Darogah.	Mootsuddy.	Kamaties.	Mootsuddy.	Gollars.	Maistry.	Teacher.	Kamaties.	Rs. As. P.
Old Establishment ...	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	20	1	1	2	20	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	4	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	6	1,186 8 0
Rate per man ... Rs.	350	49/20	15/12	7	6	25	5	4	50	8	6	4	50	8	6	4	20	8	6	4	40	12	6	4	4	40	12	6	4	4	15	8	4	15	8	4	12	4	15	9½	4	
Revised Establishment	1	2	2	3	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	27	1	1	1	17	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	6	1,229 8 0
Rate per man ... Rs.	400	49/20	15/12	7	6	25	...	6	50	8	8	6	50	8	8	6	20	8	...	6	40	12	...	6	...	40	12	...	6	...	15	8	...	15	8	...	12	6	15	9½	4	
Increase	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	43 0 0
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	3	...	...	3	.....	1	...	...	...	.....
Monegars and Colkars allowed for the collection of Sandalwood at an aggregate monthly cost of Rs.																																										86 0 0

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.

	Conservator's Office.					Sub-Assistant Conservator's Office.					Bangalore District Range.				Colar District Range.				Toomkoor District Range.				Bangalore Sandal Kotis.					Amount of Pay per month.
	Conservator.	Writers.	Mootuddies.	Peons.	Lascar.	Sub-Assistant Conservator.	Writer.	Mootuddy.	Peons.	Lascar.	Overseer.	Mootuddy.	Duffadars.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Overseer.	Mootuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Darogah.	Mootuddy.	Duffadar.	Peons.	Collars.	
																												Rs. A. P.
Old Establishment ..	1	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	...	...	1	1	2	20	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	4	5	1,334 0 0
Rate per man ... Rs.	800	12/16	12/12	7	6	.	...	...	...	...	50	8	6	4	20	8	6	4	20	8	6	4	40	12	6	4	4	
Revised Establishment...	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	23	1	1	...	5	1	1	...	6	1	1	...	2	...	1,559 0 0
Rate per man .. Rs.	800	12/8	12/12	7	6	150	30	15	7	6	50	8	8	6	20	8	...	6	20	8	...	6	40	12	...	6	...	
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	215 0 0
Decrease	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	4	...	..	1	2	5	.....
Three Monegars allowed for the collection of Sandalwood at an aggregate monthly cost of Rs.																												30 0 0

(g)

E.—Forest Rules introduced.

6. A Code of Forest Rules, having been approved by the Commissioner and confirmed by the Government of India, became law on the 1st of August 1865, when a Notification was issued throughout the territory. A copy is appended to this Report marked A. These rules briefly state the claims of Government on various kinds of wood, and define the privileges of ryots. Rules for the guidance of Talook officials and Forest employés were also published.

F.—New System of Accounts.

7. In October 1864, a new system of accounts, simple and effective, was introduced, clearly prescribing the various forms, documents, &c., to be furnished by the Assistant Conservators and by the Deputy Superintendents, the method of recovering money due by purchasers of timber and sandalwood, and money due by contractors who farmed forest produce, such as wax, honey, lac, saffron, &c. This system has worked well; the rules issued by the Deputy Accountant General are attached, marked B.

G.—General.

8. The general results, from the formation of the department to the present time, may be briefly stated to be the division of the Mysore Forests into three distinct charges; the careful inspecting and reporting upon these ranges, setting aside certain portions as Government reserved forests; the submitting of tabular statements and maps as far as practicable; the careful inspection of all lands applied for by coffee planters (a duty, I believe, peculiar to the Mysore Forest Department); checks being placed upon felling immature timber by Overseers. The attempt, during a portion of the financial years 1864-65 and 1865-66, to introduce the contract system was fairly tried, but unsuccessfully; the introduction, after much correspondence, of Forest Rules which, with some alterations now being made in the number of reserved timbers, may be considered equitable and moderate; and lastly, the introduction of a simple and effective system of accounts in accordance with the general spirit of the Imperial Budget system.

Taking into consideration that three years have not yet elapsed since the nomination of a Conservator, that the department can be said to have had but two clear working years, and that only one year has elapsed since the appointment of the Assistant to the 3rd Range (Nundidroog), these results, I trust, will be considered good. It should also be borne in mind that the department in Mysore labors under a disadvantage from which the other Forest Departments are exempt. The revenue derived for many years from the great timber tracts in the south of the Ashtagram Range was very large. The forests were worked in the most reckless and wasteful manner, no regard being paid to the maturity or otherwise of trees felled for timber. The supply was therefore equal to the demand in quantity, if not in quality. This system has produced its natural results, and the out-turn of the Ashtagram Range will be small for many years to come. When Major Gib, formerly of the Madras Forest Department, handed over the Hoonsoor Forests, measuring 40 square miles, to the Ashtagram Assistant, he estimated the yearly out-turn at 5,000 cubic feet, of which 3,000 only were expected to be sound

wood. An approximation to the anticipated yearly yield of the Ashtagram Range will be found in this Report, para. 14. The officer in charge of the Nundidroog Range has also reported that the felling in the Kankanhully jungles (the wooded tracts of most importance in this Range) has been most wasteful, that no timber trees are left in the accessible portion of the hills, and that most of this waste took place just before the opening of the Bangalore Railway, when timber was in great demand. The Nuggur Report has no remarks on this subject. The fact, however, of a constantly recurring large revenue (raised without reference to the future) has given rise to an exaggerated and mistaken idea of the forest resources of the province. Most of the other Forest Departments were commenced, in the expectation that the financial results could only exhibit deficits for the first few years after their organization; strict conservancy is the great need of a large portion of the forest tracts in Mysore, and while the source of supply is small, large revenues should not be expected.

SECTION II.

REPORT OF THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.

A.—Examination of Forest Tracts.

9. *Ashtagram Division.*—During the year 1865-66, the little known forest tracts of Bandipoor, Berumbady Poonjoor, Bussan Bettah, Beemaswary Honganoor, Arkulgode, Maharajdroog, Munzerabad, and Bailoor were carefully inspected, and several other portions of the range. Twenty-one out of 24 Talooks were also visited, with the view of inspecting and mapping out the Sandalwood Ranges. Nineteen jungle tracts applied for by private individuals were inspected; eleven of these were granted, and eight refused, the latter being too rich in timber.

10. *Nuggur Division.*—Various portions of this range were visited by the Assistant, and Major Hunter, the Conservator, went through the greater portion of the Western and Central Forests during January and February 1866. The result of this inspection was submitted to the Commissioner in his letter No. 293 of the 22nd March 1866. He seems to have considered that in many parts there had been wasteful and careless felling, and draws attention to the rapid denudation of several large tracts of wooded country. No detailed report of the Assistant's inspections has been received, and the maps of this range have not been sent in.

11. *Nundidroog Division.*—The Toomkoor and Bangalore Districts appear to have been carefully inspected. The Colar District contains no forests. The maps of this range have not yet been finished. The result of these various inspections and examinations was that large tracts of land were set aside as Government reserved forests, in which, under the power granted in Rule 8 of the Forest Notification, all felling, except by direct Government Agency, is forbidden.

B.—Selection of Government Beserved Forests.

12. The following Tabular Statement gives the names and resources of the various Government reserved forests :—

Division.	District.	Taluk.	Number.	Name of Forests.	Resources
Ashlegram Division.	Mysore District.	Heggadevan cotta.	1	Aynoor Maregoodi	Measures about 60 square miles, the richest forest in the range.
			2	Baigoor	Measures about 40 square miles, known as the Hoonsoor Forests
			3	Kaken Cottah	Measures about 60 square miles; is naturally a magnificent forest, but has been much devastated by careless and wasteful felling.
					N. B.—These forests, together with the smaller ones of Maticoope and Hoonsacoope, lately added, form the great Teak belt in the south of the range, extending from the southern boundary of Coorg on the north, to the Bandipoor Jungles on the south, at the foot of the Neilgherry Hills.
		Periapatam. Gundlepett.	4	Berumbody and portions of Bandipoor.	There were once fine jungles, but have been worked out. As young teak is springing up in several portions (of Bandipoor especially), they have been reserved, and will, with care, again be valuable some years hence. Berumbody is still being worked for Honay and Mutty (*Pterocarpus Marsupium* and *Terminalia Tomentosa*).
			5	Veeranhosshully	A second class reserved forest, once very rich, now left entirely to itself to recover.
	Hassan District.	Manjerabad.	6	Kagnerry	These jungles contain Poon (*Calophyllum Augustifolium*), Wild Jack (*Artocarpus Hirsuta*), Bullagee (a species of iron wood), Nundi (*Lagerstræmia Microcarpa*), Ebony (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*), and several other useful trees.
			7	Berjanully	
			8	Ardnay	
			9	Soonda Kumrie	
			10	Kubbanulla Ghât	
		Balloor.	11	Nudaguttah	Containing Honay (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), Mutty (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), Wild Jack (*Artocarpus Hirsuta*), Blackwood (*Dalbergia Latifolia*), Tooperda (*Diospyros Tomentosa*), and several other useful timber.
Nuggur Division.	Shimoga District.		1	Shunkergooda	These forests contain valuable reserved timbers in abundance.
			2	Coomsee	
			3	The "Kaans" of Sorah ...	These Kaans contain very fine reserved timber, but no teak. They are in the vicinity of the Wurdah River, down which timber and bamboos can be easily floated to the Dharwar country, where timber is in great demand, and fetches a high price.
	Coddoor District.	Anandpore.	4	Musroor	Contain reserved timber in abundance.
		Shikarpore.	5	Umbligola	
		Wastara.	6	Alder Bussancotta	Contain good reserved timber.
			7	Cobranni	This jungle, as also that of Benkipoor adjoining, being in the Maidan Talook, and containing good reserved timber, should be carefully preserved. They have been much devastated.
		Chittledroog.	8	Luckwully	Very important teak forests.
			9	Boorjihoppett, near Mundagudda.	
	Chittledroog.	Chittledroog.	10	Mullaygudda	There is so little wood in the Chittledroog District that it is necessary to reserve these small ranges.
		Herioor.	11	Kummar	

Division.	District.	Taluk.	Number.	Name of Forests.	Resources.
Nundidroog Division.	Bangalore.	Kankanhully.	1	Murlawaddy...	Those forest ranges contain much reserved timber, and will be worked exclusively by the Forest Department.
			2	Codehully	
			3	Wooyumhully	
		Magady.	4	Harrowhully	These are reserved, but the lac produce is farmed.
			5	Somenhully	
			6	Kellakawul, in the vicinity of Severndroog.	Ditto, but no bamboos are allowed to be taken from these jungles.
		Kingaray.	7	Raghihully Hills, in the Gignee Hoblee.	Ditto ditto.
	Toomkoor.	Toomkoor.	8	Devoroydroog	Ditto ditto.
		Mudgherry.	9	Mudgherry Hoblee Jungles ...	Ditto ditto.
	Colar.	Check Ballapoor	10	Nundidroog and Chenroydroog Hill Jungles.	Ditto ditto.

None of these jungles have yet been demarcated. Those, however, in the Ashtagram Division, with the exception of Nos. 5, 9, and 11, are distinctly marked off by natural boundaries, and, with the exception of Nos. 4, 5, 9, and 11, have neither villages in them, nor roads, except those used by the Forest Department through them. Of the forests in the other two ranges, I can give no detailed information.

C.—Protection of the Forests.

13. *Police.*—For some little time after the formation of the department, and before it had got into working order, owing to the liberal spirit in which the jungles were thrown open to all ryots who might require wood for their own *bonâ fide* use, much damage was done to portions of the forests in the various ranges. This was, however, reported by the several Assistants as soon as discovered, and Rule 8 of the Forest Code brought into active force. The stations assigned to watchers in the various reserved Government forests, and to peons placed at the outlets, were finally fixed during the past year in the Ahstagram Range, and their Thannas marked on the maps. These men have, on the whole, done their duty well. The Assistants in the Nuggur and Nundidroog Ranges have made no reports as to the Forest peons having failed in their work. The minor unreserved forests, in which ryots are allowed to cut free, cannot at present be efficiently protected. We can only protect them to a certain extent, and by a reward paid to informers who may bring to light any case in which wood has been felled for sale without a license. In the province, Rs. 584 worth of confiscated timber was sold during the year.

14. *Conservancy.*—This may be divided into two main heads; 1st, the careful selection of timber to be felled; and 2nd, organized measures for

securing from harm and promoting the growth of young trees. The first point is a most difficult one to settle. A general order that no trees under a certain girth are to be felled, even though carried out conscientiously, can scarcely be called a careful selection. It is no doubt a good rough rule to prevent waste and devastation in a forest where standing timber is sold to a contractor, but in tracts worked by an organized Forest Department, trees which have just matured, or are on the point of doing so, should be looked for and felled irrespective of size. There are two reasons for this; 1st, the seed from old trees is never so healthy or so likely to produce good sound wood as that gathered from trees that are only just arriving at, or have only just past, maturity; we should therefore get rid of all unhealthy old stock; 2nd, as soon as a tree has matured, decomposition sets in the timber, and our great object is to get sound wood and sell it at a fair price. Signs of maturity cannot be arbitrarily given for all climates, but the general indications are the appearance of the bark, the falling off in the healthy and large growth of the leaves and abundant production of young shoots, and the dwarfing (as it were) of the leader or top shoot of the tree. These appear to me to be the points to which our attention should be particularly drawn. In the Ashtagram Range, work was commenced on the principle of felling all trees above a certain girth, but this was soon abandoned. I found the Cooroomburs (axemen who live entirely in these forests) to be capital judges of the maturity or otherwise of a tree, and as the supply of teak in that range is but limited, I thought it better to fell all matured wood we could find irrespective of size. The young trees have not been sufficiently cared for, and it was only when I was going through the jungles, accompanied by a gang of Cooroomburs, that creepers were systematically cut off growing trees, and the superfluous shoots thrown up from old teak stools thinned out. It would be a good plan to form a small gang in each reserved jungle of any consequence, and teach them the important points of forestry; they might be placed upon a fixed allowance paid out of the working charges; and restricted to certain portions of the forests at certain times to enable the Assistant Conservator in charge to see whether they had really performed their work. These men might also be employed in marking the mature, trees conspicuously, so as to save time to the fellers who would follow them. The long grass is carefully removed from around all felled logs that cannot be taken out of the forests before the annual fires. The chips and bark are also swept up and carried away. All logs are squared and trimmed in the jungles before removal.

D.—Yield of Forests.

14. *Nuggur Division.*—The Nuggur Forests are expected to supply 2,900 teak logs and poles this year.

Ashtagram Division.—The forests have been estimated to yield in all 2,400 logs of timber, of which 1,100 are Teak, 660 Honay (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), 310 Mutty (*Terminalia Tomentosa*), and 330 Blackwood (*Dalbergia Latifolia*). The average size of these logs is estimated at 23 cubic feet all over; the Teak alone at about 20 feet. The out-turn in this division is placed at its maximum, for Teak especially, and orders have, since the commencement of the present official year, been issued to the Assistant in charge to be very careful in selecting Teak,

but to try to make up the revenue by felling more jungle wood, such as Honay Mutty, Arsentaga (*Nauclea cordifolia*), and by the sale of teak thinnings and poles.

Nundidroog Division.—The yield in this division is put at 10,000 cubic feet, of timber.

E.—Teak Plantations.

15. *Ashtagram Division.*—A nursery was formed in the Kakencottah Jungles on the banks of the Bulli Hulla, a tributary of the Cubbany River, and several thousand seedlings came up, but were destroyed, since the commencement of the present official year, by rats. These vermin nipped off the seedlings just above the ground, and committed so much havoc that the nursery was abandoned.

The following remarks on the nurseries and plantations in the Nundidroog and Nuggur Divisions are from Major Hunter's annual report for 1865-66, paras. 42 and 50 :—

"Thirty-five acres of land have been taken up on the banks of the Arkawutty River, for the purpose of forming a large nursery of useful timber trees for distribution to the public. The notification regarding waste lands to be granted on cowle for fuel plantations are so liberal, that I think many Natives will take up land under the said notification, particularly if the Talook Authorities are directed to take an interest in the matter. Large quantities of seeds of useful timber trees and bamboos have been forwarded to the Sub-Assistant Conservator, and the Forest Department will supply any quantity of seeds on requisition from Amildars or respectable Natives. The Sub-Assistant Conservator has been directed to open out, as an experiment, a sandalwood plantation, and the progress made will be reported in the report for next year."

Nuggur Division.—"The old teak plantation at Luckwully on the banks of the Budra River is doing very well, and is carefully conserved: a new plantation is being opened out on the banks of the Toonga. Lieutenant Miller wishes to go back to the old system of planting out teak with the aid of an establishment on monthly pay. The progress made after fair trial of many years was so little, that I introduced the plan of planting on the contract system, with his concurrence. I therefore cannot recommend the present proposal made by Lieutenant Miller."

F.—Collection of Timber and Sandalwood.

Divisions.	Sandalwood.																		Timber.									
	Quantity on hand at the commencement of the year 1865-66.				Quantity received during the year 1865-66.				Quantity sold				Amount realised.			Quantity on hand at the close of the year 1865-66.				Probable Value.			Quantity on hand at the commencement of the year 1865-66.	Quantity received during the year 1865-66.	Quantity sold.	Amount realised.			Quantity on hand at the close of the year 1865-66.	Probable value.			Total amount realised by sale.		
	Mds.				Mds.				Mds.				Rs.	A.	P.	Mds.				Rs.	A.	P.	Cubic feet.	Cubic ft.	C.ft.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cubic ft	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nundidroog	22	2	22	26	563	5	29	2	350	11	19		21,812	8	10	234	15	33	...	18,567	0	0	4,457	268	4,520	2,152	1	7	205	630	0	0	23,964	10	5
Ashtagram	299	...	...	...	889	...	...	...	880	...	...	...	59,214	4	11	308	...	...	...	24,640	0	0	5,023	2,125	1,345	24,749	9	9	5,803	34,362	0	0	83,963	14	8
Nuggur ...	1,658	5	14	20½	796	10	21	17½	1,480	...	23	8½	75,701	13	11	974	14	12	9½	48,700	0	0	9,965	2,894	2,426	50 242	8	5	10,433	7,78,241	0	0	1,25,945	6	4
T otal ...	1,979	7	37	18½	2,248	16	10	19½	2,710	12	2	8½	1,56,728	11	8	1,517	10	5	19½	91,907	0	0	19,445	5,287	8,291	77,145	3	9	16,441	8,13,233	0	0	2,33,873	15	5

G.—Financial Results.

Ashtagram Division.—

The amounts passed in the Budget Estimate for 1865-66 were as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Receipts	...	..		...	1,46,966	0	0			
Charges	Working ...	21,450	0	0						
	Establishment ...	23,741	0	0						
					45,191	0	0			
	Surplus	..		...	1,01,775	0	0			

The *Actuals* were as follows :—

Receipts—

Sale of Timber brought to depôt by Government Agency ...	...		...	21,803	7	1			
Sale of Sandalwood ...	...		...	59,214	4	11			
	Total Receipts			...		...	84,017	12	0
Expenditure—									
Timber Working Charges ...	13,251	2	7						
Sandalwood ditto ...	6,756	11	5						
Plantations	11	4	0						
Cost of three Forest huts ...	150	0	0						
				20,169	2	0			
Establishment (including ⅓rd Conservator's salary and Office Establishment) ...	17,762	6	9						
Travelling Allowance ...	1,532	2	1						
Contingencies	464	11	8						
				19,759	4	6			
	Total Expenditure...			...			39,928	6	6
	Net Surplus			...		...	44,089	5	6
Add value of stock on hand at the close of 1865-66						...	59,006	0	0
							1,03,095	5	6

Given free to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore—

Sandalwood	11,479	0	0						
Timber	3,289	0	0						
				...		...	14,766	0	0
	Total Surplus			...		...	1,17,861	5	6

Nuggur Division :—

The Budget Estimate of 1865-66 was—

Receipts	....	...		...	1,39,624	0	0		
Charges	Working ...	21,300	0	0					
	Establishments ...	24,624	0	0					
					45,924	0	0		
	Surplus .	...		...	93,700	0	0		

The *Actuals* for the year were—

Receipts—

			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of Timber brought to depôt by Government Agency			50,244	0	0			
„ Sandalwood			75,702	0	0			
Timber, firewood, bamboos, and charcoal removed from the forests by purchasers, including seignorage			19,203	0	0			
Grazing Dues			19,743	0	0			
Sale of fruits, babool pods, and other minor forest produce			16,738	0	0			
Sale of confiscated Timber			152	0	0			
Fines and Forfeitures			364	0	0			
Miscellaneous			1,049	0	0			
Total Receipts						1,83,195	0	0
Expenditure—								
Working Charges for Timber	12,525	0 0						
„ „ for Sandalwood	6,538	0 0						
Plantations	177	0 0						
			19,240	0	0			
Establishment (including ⅓rd Conservator's salary and Office Establishment) ...	17,740	0 0						
Travelling Allowance ...	1,153	0 0						
Contingencies	946	0 0						
			19,839	0	0			
Total Expenditure... ...						39,079	0	0
Net Surplus						1,44,116	0	0

Nundidroog Division :—

The Budget Estimate for 1865-66 was—

Receipts		42,195	0	0	
Charges { Working ...	2,550				
Charges { Establishment ...	12,713				
		15,263	0	0	
Surplus		26,932	0	0	

The *Actuals* for the year were—

Receipts		...			48,506	0	0
Expenditure—							
Working Charges		6,532	0	0			
Establishment (including ⅓rd Conservator's salary with Office Establishment) ...	10,250 0 0						
Travelling Allowance ...	1,201 0 0						
Contingencies	760 0 0						
		12,211	0	0			
Total Expenditure... ...					18,743	0	0
Net Surplus					29,763	0	0
Add value of stock on hand at the close of the year 1865-66		19,228	0	0			
Less value of stock at the beginning of the year		2,992	0	0			
					16,236	0	0
Total Surplus					45,999	0	0

Division.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ashtagram	84,018	39,928	44,089
Nuggur	1,83,195	39,079	1,44,116
Nundidroog	48,506	18,743	29,763
Total	3,15,719	97,750	2,17,968

The cash balance—

II.—Proposed Operations for the coming Year.

Ashtagram Division.—The work proposed for the coming year is, to commence the demarcation of Government forests; to continue the ordinary felling and collection of timber and sandalwood, and the propagation of sandalwood by sowing the seed in hedge rows and clumps of bushes; and to clear and pit about 10 acres of land, which will be planted with teak in March 1867. It is also intended to teach practically a few Cooroomburs some of the elementary principles of forest conservancy, with the view of eventually forming them into a regular "conservancy gang as proposed in page 9."

The Munjerabad Forests, all now untouched, will be opened to traders from the Canara Coast, and the wants of the Hassan District, Department of Public Works, will be met as far and as economically as possible by felling Honay, (*Pterocarpus marsupium,*) Nundi (*Lagerstræmia Microcarpa*), and other inferior woods in the district itself, instead of, as at present, compelling them to carry up all their wood from the wood-yard in the town of Mysore, a distance of 80 miles.

Nuggur Division.—No operations, beyond the ordinary routine work, have been proposed to be carried out in this range, during 1866-67, either in the Annual Report of the Assistant Conservator, or in that of the Conservator of Forests.

Nundidroog Division.—The proposed operations for the Nundidroog Range are thus alluded to in Major Hunter's Report.—"I have every reason to expect that 400 candies of sandalwood will be collected at a reduced cost by contract during the next year; also that a fair quantity of timber and bamboos will be collected at the Timber Depôt at Kankanhully, about 40 miles distant from Bangalore. Mr. Madava Row is not fond of traversing the unhealthy portions of his forest range. He raises many objections regarding the difficulty of collecting timber and bamboos; but as I shall make Bangalore my head quarters from the month of August next, I shall adopt measures to ascertain whether a timber and bamboo depôt at Kankanhully will be profitable to Government, or not."

APPENDIX A.

FOREST RULES FOR MYSORE.

The Mysore Forest Conservancy having been established under the orders of the Supreme Government, the following Rules are published for information.—

Duties of Forest Conservancy.

1. It is the duty of the Conservancy Department to preserve valuable timber, to establish nurseries for the growth of firewood and for planting avenues, and to prevent the spoliation of immature trees and felling at the sources of streams. The Forest Conservator will issue such detailed Rules as he thinks proper for the guidance of the Conservancy Establishment, but the following list of trees which may be cut by the yort free of duty, or which are reserved either to him or to the trader, are notified for information, with the rates leviable on each species.

2. The cultivating ryot may cut, free of duty, all trees in unreserved Government forest tracts lying within his own Talook, excepting those specified as reserved in list No. 1. If timber of the reserved descriptions is required, he must take out a license, and pay for the same as a trader or non-ryot does. He will be permitted to fell free of duty all other trees shown in list No. 2, and which are not specified in list No. 1, upon his applying for and obtaining from the Amildar of his Talook a free license, in which will be stated the quantity and description of unreserved timber authorized to be cut, the purpose for which it is granted, and the localities from which it is to be procured, and to which taken. These privileges are accorded to ryots, solely on condition of their applying the timber to their own building or agricultural wants, and of their felling no more than is sufficient for one year's requirements. On failure to comply with these conditions, the prescribed penalties will be inflicted.

3. No. 1. List of reserved trees which (with the exceptions shown) must be paid for both by ryot and trader, a license being obtained on payment of the rates of duty shown in the following table:—

List of Trees reserved from Trader and Ryot.

	Name of Tree.	Nundidroog Division	Ashtagram Division.	Nuggur Division	
				Hill Talooks.	*Plain Talooks.*
		Rate per cart-load	Rate per cart-load	Rate per Chuckra cart-load. / Rate per Hooloo or Waggon load.	Rate per Chuckra cart load / Rate per Hooloo or Waggon load.
1.	Sandal	Sold only at Auction at Depôt	Sold at Auction at Depôt.	Sold only at Auction at Depôt	Sold only at Auction at Depôt.
2	Teak	Not found	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
3.	Stunted Teak ...	Rupees 7	Rupees 8	Ditto	Ditto
4	Knovi	Not found	Ditto 7	2 4	3 6
5	Nandi or Benteak	Ditto	Ditto 8	2 4	3 6
6.	Honay ...	Rupees 7	Ditto 7	3 6	4 8
7	Muttee or Karamuttee	Ditto	Ditto 7	2 4	3 6
8	Bitti or Blackwood	Ditto	Ditto 8	3 6	4 8
9.	Nebulus or wild Jack	Not found	Not found	2 4	3 6
10	Honali ...	Ditto	Ditto	3 6	4 8
11.	Ileswa	Ditto	Rupees 7	Not found	Not found.
12	Jhala or Lac Tree ...	Rupees 7	Free to Ryots	Free to Ryots	Free to Ryots.
13	Bindaya	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
14.	Bilwar	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
15.	Karachee	Ditto	Not found	Not found	Not found.

ABSTRACT. RESERVED SPECIES.

Nundidroog Division—9 reserved from ryots, all reserved from traders.

Ahstagram ditto 9 ditto ditto.

Nuggur ditto 10 ditto ditto.

4. No. 2. List of reserved trees which (if not included in the previous list) the ryot may obtain free for his own use, and not for sale, but which the trader must pay for on license at the following rates:—

List of Trees reserved from Trader only.

NAME OF TREE.	NUUDIDROOG DIVISION.	ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.	NUGGUR DIVISION.	
			Hill Talooks.	*Plain Talooks.*
	Rate per cart-load.	Rate per cart-load.	Per Chuckra cart-load	Per Hooloo or Waggon load.	Per Chuckra cart-load.	Per Hooloo or Waggon load.
1. Babool	7	4½	2	4	3	6
2. Hoolwal	7	6	Not found		Not found,	
3. Bunnee	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto	
4. Kadagamara	5	Not found	Ditto		Ditto	
5. Hauley	5	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
6. Sonay	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto	
7. Bangay	5	4½	2	4	3	6
8. Hettiga or *Arsentiga*...	6	4½	3	4	3	6
9. Kuglimara	7	4½	Not found		Not found.	
10. Ippay	5	4½	3	4	3	6
11. Jambay...	5	4½	2	4	3	6
12. Moogli	5	Not reserved	Not reserved		Not reserved.	
13. Heegay...	5	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	
14. Neem	5	4½	Ditto		Ditto	
15. Bamboos	¾	1	¾	1	1	1½
16. Ebony	Not found	6	3	6	Not found.	
17. Sree Honay	Ditto	6	2	4	3	6
18. Sandree...	Ditto	4½	Not found		Not found.	
19. Dundaga	7, See List 1.	4½	Not reserved		Not reserved.	
20. Hiiwar	Ditto	4½	2	4	3	4
21. Jhala or Lac Tree ...	Ditto	4½	2	4	3	6
22. Halay	Not found	Not found	3	6	4	8
23. Mussee	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
24. Hodaga	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
25. Nowladee	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
26. Yenasoo	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6
27. Wild Champaka ...	Ditto	Ditto	2	4	3	6

Quantities equivalent to a cart-load.

5. One cart-load is equal to 2 wudder cart-loads, or 4 plough cart-loads, or 4 bullock or 5 ass-loads, or 16 cooly-loads.

The Mulnaad or Hill Talooks and the Plain Talooks in the Nuggur Division.

6. The Mulnaad or Hill Talooks in the Nuggur Division are as follows:—Shemogah, Shikarpoor, Anantipoor, Sorub, Sagur, Nuggur, Koulidroog, Luckhwulli, Koppa, Wustara, and Chickmoogloor; all other Talooks in the three Districts of Shimogah, Cudoor, and Chittledroog are plain Talooks.

Unreserved trees.

7. All mature trees not included in the foregoing lists (fruit trees excepted), as also useless boughs of felled reserved timber, fallen dry bamboos, and brushwood, together with leaves and shrubs required for manure, are free to all ryots in their own Talook without let or hindrance.

Revenue Officers may prohibit felling.

8. The Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent may stop the cutting in any jungles of any timber reserved or unreserved, for sufficient reason.

Licenses.

9. Ryots or traders requiring any of the reserved timber (except sandal and teak), regulated as above (where no exemption in favor of the ryot is mentioned in List No. 1), must apply direct either to the Assistant Conservator or to the Amildar of the Talook, stating—

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Number of cart-loads required.
3. Description of tree.
4. Name of jungle and Hoblee in which to be cut.
5. Limit of time for cutting.

The applicant must at the same time produce, or send with his application, a receipt showing that he has paid into the District or Talook Treasury the value of the timber required by him.

Licenses.

10. A license and passport will then be given to the applicant in the forms A and B, the former to be returned by him before the expiry of the limit prescribed in it, and the latter to be kept by him as a voucher for his possessing the wood. Such license may be renewed at the discretion of the Assistant Conservator. Amildars are empowered to grant licenses for any amount not exceeding 15 cart-loads.

Payment not to be made to the Forest or Sayer Department.

11. No money in payment of wood will be received by the Forest or Sayer Department.

Illicit trading.

12. Reserved timber and bamboos not covered by a pass will be stopped, and the parties found in possession will be liable to prosecution.

Illicit trading.

13. Ryots found trading in the reserved woods in List No. 2, or felling without license woods in List No. 1 (save the exemptions noted), will be prosecuted under Act VII of 1865, the timber being sold on behalf of Government; 25 per cent. of the net profit may be paid to the informer, whether he be in the Forest Department or not.

Forest offences.

14. The following offences are punishable under Act VII of 1865, *viz.*, destroying saplings; damaging nurseries, avenues, and fruit trees; felling and burning jungle for cultivation, or coffee planting without permission; smuggling Sandalwood; using reserved timber for firewood; collecting, without written permission of Revenue Officers, the Topaul (*Acacia lencophlea*) and Thungadee Bark (*Cassia auriculata*), as also Siga cayee (*Mimosa abstergens*), gums, lac, wax, and other forest produce; setting fire to grass in the vicinity of coffee plantations without giving previous notice.

Reserved timber not to be used for firewood.

15. Charcoal burners, iron-smelters, and jaggery boilers are prohibited from using reserved timber and green bamboos for firewood.

Trees on private property.

16. Private individuals, whether ryots or others, may cut reserved trees and bamboos on their own land and "Kans," for their own use, without restriction; but such wood cannot be removed or sold without a license being obtained, as in the case of traders.

Power to alter rules, if necessary.

17. The Forest Department is authorized to add to the list of reserved timber, and shall be at liberty at any time to revise these rules under proper authority, giving due notice of any amendment.

A.

License *Registered No.* *Passport No.*

Date of Issue.	To whom granted and residence.	Name of Timber.	Name of Forest.	No. of cart-loads.	Where to be collected.	Limit of Licenses.	Rate per cart-load.	Amount paid, into what Treasury, and date on which the license was returned by the applicant to the granter.

Date. *Signature.*

B.

PASSPORT No.

Mysore Forest Department.

To whom granted, or residence.	Description of Timber.	Quantity.	Where cut.	Permitted to pass to.	Limit of Passport.	REMARKS.
						License No.

186 *Asst. Conservator of Forests, or Amildar.*

APPENDIX B.

Circular No. 216, *dated* 15*th September* 1864.

RULES RESPECTING ACCOUNTS.

The following Rules, respecting Accounts, are prescribed with effect from 1st October 1864:—

2. The Forest Budget being submitted, the Assistant Conservator will obtain from Forest Overseers, or other subordinates responsible for the disbursement of forest expenditure, in detail, monthly estimates of their respective requirements, in Form 1, and will submit, through the Conservator, by the 20th of each month, an application to the Account Department for the amount of advance he may require during the ensuing month for working charges, payments to contractors, and other fluctuating expenditure (Form 2), but not for fixed salaries or establishments. It will be checked and forwarded by the Conservator to the Auditor and Accountant, who, within the limits of the Budget, will furnish the Assistant Conservator with a letter of credit on the treasury of the district endorsed on (Form 2.)

3. The Assistant Conservator will forward the letter of credit, with a requisition, to the District Treasury Officer, who will issue an advice (Form 3) to the Amildars to make payments on the Assistant Conservator's cheques (Form 4) within the amount of credit required, provided the cheques are presented within three months after date.

4. All payments made on cheques against the letters of credit will be charged in the District Treasury accounts for the month, to the head of "Forest Department Advances" subordinate to "VII Miscellaneous" of "Public Debt."

5. Payments on audited bills for fixed salaries and establishments not defrayed from advances, will be disbursed on presentation at the treasury, and charged in its accounts under "Forests," as at present.

6. Forest Overseers, or others through whom payments are made, must each tender a monthly account to the Assistant Conservator, showing, on the one hand, the amounts received, and, on the other, the sums expended, with all necessary details, and the amount of cash in hand (Form 5).

7. The Assistant Conservator will render to the Auditor and Accountant a monthly cash account (Form 6), based on the accounts received by him from his subordinates, in which he will debit himself with the amount of each cheque drawn by him, and take credit for expenditure duly passed on bills by the Auditor, which bills will form the vouchers of the account. This account will be closed with cash and inefficient balances in the hands of each subordinate. For the amount of these balances the Assistant Conservator will be primarily and personally responsible, and it will be his duty to see that due provision is made for the adjustment of the items either by audit or by recovery in cash.

8. All pay abstracts and contingent and other bills of the division will be prepared in the Assistant Conservator's Office, and will be submitted through that of the Conservator, who will check and countersign them after making any corrections that may be necessary, to the Auditor.

9. The Assistant Conservator will render the following returns to the Deputy Superintendent:—

Form 7.—1. A monthly register of licenses issued by him for felling timber, &c., showing the sums realized in each talook.

Form 8.—2. A monthly register of licenses granted to ryots and others by Amildars for timber, bamboos, &c., showing the seignorage.

3. Account sales of timber and sandalwood sold, showing names of purchasers, quantities, rates, and other necessary particulars. Passports, on account of licences, will be issued in Form 9.

10. It will devolve upon the Deputy Superintendent to see that the amount shown to be due by the above returns, are duly realized and brought to credit in

the accounts of the district, and in communication with the District Treasury Officers, he will notify to the Assistant Conservator the sums realized, in a monthly statement, in which he will also exhibit any forest receipts realized without the previous cognizance of the Assistant Conservator, in the District or Talook Treasuries.

11. The Assistant Conservator, on the other hand, though he will not enter such receipts in his cash accounts which will be confined to cash drawn and paid on his own orders only, will take measures, in concert with the Deputy Superintendent, to facilitate realizations, bringing all needless delays to his notice.

12. The Assistant Conservator will submit to the Conservator a register of all contracts and such other returns as may be prescribed for the purposes of his office, with copies of his monthly cash accounts and the Deputy Superintendent's statements of realizations.

13. The Conservator will submit a quarterly statement to the Superintendent of the division, prepared from the returns of the Assistant Conservator, showing the quantity of timber felled, in hand, and remaining in depôts, and another of sandalwood, and will determine the time and place of sales in communication with the Superintendent.

Form 10.
Form 11.

14. The Conservator will further render to the Superintendent of the division quarterly statements of the value of timber and Sandalwood in hand, sold, and remaining in each depôt.

Form 12.

BANGALORE,
6th September 1864.

(Signed) H. HUDSON,
Acting Auditor and Accountant of Mysore.

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR FOREST ACCOUNTS.

Officers in charge of district or talook treasuries will receive the proceeds of confiscated timber sold by the Assistant Conservators, for credit to the Forest Department. For the amount of rewards payable to informers, the Assistant Conservator will submit, through the Conservator, a contingent bill which, after audit, will be disbursed to the Assistant Conservator at the treasury in the usual way. The Assistant Conservator will keep an acquittance roll of such payments, in which he will take the payee's receipts, and he will further provide an appropriate sum in the Budget Estimate on account of rewards.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1865-66.

PARA. 10.—The orders of Government upon the above proposal were communicated in a letter dated the 18th May 1865, in which it was decided that, having regard to the recent reduction of taxation to the extent of about 4 lakhs per annum in the revision of the Sayer Duties, no further reduction could be granted in respect to the exports of coffee. Some modification of the present system, however, was deemed advisable, and as a middle course which was calculated to afford some relief to the European planters, without pressing too hardly on the Native, it was

suggested that a moderate assessment of 8 annas per acre might be imposed on all coffee lands, and an equivalent reduction made in the excise by lowering the rate to 3 annas. To this proposition, however, several important considerations were opposed. It was shown that, while the Native planter would view an acreage rate in any form as inimical to his interests, the Europeam would derive no benefit from the measure, and indeed would be an actual loser when, from inability to procure sufficient labor, or other cause, he may not have succeeded in bringing the whole extent of his holding into cultivation. On the other hand, a survey of all estates in the coffee districts, such as would be indispensable, would entail infinite trouble, and the delay of several years in its execution, as well as a heavy cost, which would probably be out of all proportion to the revenue to be gained by it. Other obstacles to the adoption of the acreage assessment, however moderate, were shown to exist in the peculiar tenure under which considerable tracts of forest called "Kans" were held in connection with the Wurgs or farms in the Mulnaud Districts to the westward.

11. These "Kans" were charged with a trifling rent payable to Government, and though originally acquired by the Wurgdars for the sake of the leaves used for manure, firewood, &c., they have been in a manner cultivated with coffee, the plants being put down in the careless irregular fashion common with natives, and then left to struggle into maturity. The advantage of encouraging this kind of cultivation may be questionable, but the excise revenue benefits from the produce gathered over a large area which, if assessed, would yield nothing. A weightier objection to this measure, however, lay in the subversion of old and well-recognized rights that would thereby ensue.

15. The amount realized under this head was Rs. 3,39,103 against Rs. 2,79,103 of the previous year. If to this latter sum be added the items of Forest Revenue since credited to this head, an actual increase is apparent in the past year of Rs. 33,103. The realizations from the sale of timber exhibit an increase of Rs. 30,413, while there is a falling off in the receipts from sandalwood, owing to the failure in the collections, which will be adverted to in a subsequent section of this Report.

2.—*Forests.*

VII.—Forests.

251. The arrangements made in the organization of the Forest Conservancy Department, which had then been only recently formed, were briefly described in the last Administration Report, and have since undergone no change.

252. The past year has been chiefly occupied by the Officers of the Department in making themselves acquainted with the extent and character of the Forest ranges in the province, and in instituting measures for the proper conservancy of these tracts, as well as in providing for the more systematic development of those resources upon which both the Government revenue and the demands of the community depend. Much has already been done with this object. Certain tracts containing the more valuable species of timber have been reserved as "Royal forests" in which no felling, except by Departmental agency, is permitted; restrictions have been placed upon the cutting of jungles for firewood in other localities

and upon the clearance of forests for coffee cultivation along the ghât ranges by which the sources of rivers would be affected; nurseries have been formed for teak and sandalwood plantations, and measures are in progress for opening a new market for the sale of Mysore timber below the ghâts.

Reserved Government Forests.

253. The principal "Reserved" Government Forests (of which a list is included in the appendix) lie in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Divisions, and comprise the chief sources from which such valuable timber trees as the teak, poon, blackwood, as well as sandalwood, are to be obtained. These have been absolutely reserved for the purposes of the Conservancy Department, and steps are being taken to have these tracts formally surveyed and mapped.

Forest Notification of August 1865.

254. With the object of putting some check upon the extensive felling of jungle wood, that was carried on throughout the country to such an extent as already to have demolished considerable tracts of this description of wood, and to threaten in a short time their complete extinction, a Notification (a copy of which will be found among the appendices) was issued in August last, defining the several kinds of timber, some 14 in number, which would be reserved by Government for disposal on licenses at the rates therein specified, and in the case of sandal and teak for sale at auction only. In respect to the ryots, however, the special privilege was granted of procuring from the jungles, without fee or license, whatever timber of the less valuable kinds they needed for their own domestic or agricultural purposes. The privilege has since however been found to have been largely abused. Felling on a large scale has been carried on by individual ryots, far in excess of their present wants, with the object apparently either of stacking the wood for future use, or clandestinely selling it as opportunities offer.

Rule 2 modified.

255. It has been found therefore necessary to modify the concessions made in rule 2 in the special interest of the cultivating ryots, and to require them to obtain from the Talook Amildars, as was formerly the practice, a license, unaccompanied however by any charge, authorizing them to cut wood to the extent of their actual requirements within a certain period of the year, to be fixed at a time most convenient to themselves.

Kan holder's exemption withdrawn.

256. A further exemption from the restrictions contained in the Forest Notification was made in favor of individuals, whether ryots or not, who had reserved trees, &c., on their own lands. This privilege also was exercised too freely, and has been withdrawn in the case of the "Kan" holders in the Nuggur Division. These landholders have from a long time been allowed to collect, for agricultural purposes, the leaves and other produce of the Government forests in their holdings for which they paid a trifling rent called the Kan Shist; but it has been ascertained that they have been in the habit of felling the valuable timber in these tracts which is the property of Government, and of smuggling it across the frontier, so that it was found indispensable to check this abuse by prohibiting unrestricted felling.

Powers of Revenue Officers under Rule 8.

257. Revenue officers are empowered by Rule 8 of the Forest Notification to prohibit felling in any tracts not already reserved, where circumstances may render this precautionary measure necessary. The district officers are thus enabled to interfere when advisable, in order to prevent the too rapid denuding of forests in particular localities.

Licenses for felling.

258. Of the 15 kinds of timber specified in list No. 1 of the Notification, teak and sandal are specially reserved from both ryot and trader, and being stored at the several Timber Depôts in each division, are disposed of periodically at auctions. The other species of wood in this list are obtainable by all classes alike, on payment of license fees ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per cart-load. The Talook Authorities are allowed to issue licenses to the extent of 15 carts-load at a time.

Teak plantations.

259. Nurseries have been formed for teak plantations in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Divisions. That at Luckwally in the Nuggur Division is of some years' growth, and has succeeded well. The future possible contingency of this plantation being destroyed, upon the execution of the Madras Irrigation Company's project for forming a large reservoir at the spot, has been however provided for by the commencement of a plantation in a new and more favored locality to the north, on the banks of the Toonga.

Increasing scarcity of teak.

260. The deplorable extent to which the great forests on the western frontier of the province have been denuded of timber trees of large growth was adverted to in the last year's Report. The correctness of that opinion, which was formed after a merely cursory observation of the condition of those forests in the course of a tour, has been confirmed from the more circumstantial report of the Assistant Conservator, Lieut. VanSomeren, who, in reference to the teak, writes "not only have all the finer trees been felled, but owing to the large demand for timber, and the exigency of working up to the revenue estimates, trees have been cut before maturity." Now that attention has been more especially drawn to this point, the evil of felling immature trees will be strictly guarded against, but it is nevertheless undoubted that our resources for future years have been largely forestalled, and that for a long time the supply must necessarily be reduced to a more economical limit.

Expected demand for Honay and Mutty.

261. It is anticipated by the Conservator that the loss that will arise from a diminished supply of teak, may be compensated by stimulating the demand for Honay and Mutty which, though inferior to teak, are largely used in buildings, but to realize this anticipation, means must be taken by the department to supply the markets with timber of such a quality as to compete favorably with that which is now imported largely from the Neilgherry and Coorg Forests, and even from Burmah.

Working of the Munjerabad Forest.

262. Efforts are being made by the Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagram Division to work to good advantage the splendid forests along the Ghât ranges. These abound with valuable timber trees, and especially the Poon (or Koovay), but are unfortunately inaccessible to the means of deportation from the east side.

Along the western slopes there are several streams which it is proposed to make use of for the purpose of floating the timber down to the coast, and if the aid of the timber merchants in those parts can be enlisted in employing elephants for dragging the timber to the river's edge, a profitable connection will have been established with the extensive export timber trade of the western coast.

Propagation of sandalwood.

263. As an experimental measure, some steps have been taken in the Ashtagram Division to propagate the sandalwood tree from the seed, which has been deposited among hedge rows and clumps of bushes, so as to afford the requisite protection to its delicate growth. So little is known however of the conditions most favorable to the rearing of this species, that it is doubtful how far these experiments will be successful. The habits of the plant are essentially wild, as is apparent from the localities in which it is found,—screened amongst scrub jungle, the removal of which has the effect of causing it to sicken and dwindle away, the leaves getting smaller, and the bark staring. The encroachment of cultivation upon the habitat of this tree will consequently tend to its gradual extinction, unless some effectual measures be taken to propagate it afresh. In addition to this, the plant takes twenty-five years to come to maturity, and under any circumstances, the prospect of replenishing this source of forest revenue is at least a remote one.

Forest maps.

264. As a means of affording a clear conception of the forest resources of the country, maps are in preparation, defining the several tracts peculiar to teak, sandalwood, and other forest trees. Their extent and position will be mapped as accurately as possible, and the localities in which the "reserved" and "unreserved" jungles are situated will also be denoted. The information thus afforded will be useful as a guide in regulating the conservancy operations of the department, with a due regard to the necessities and requirements of the community generally.

Results of last year's operations.

265. The financial results of the last year's operations, which will be found in a tabular form in the appendix, are not so satisfactory as were anticipated, owing to the failure in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Divisions of the system which was adopted of collecting the sandalwood as well as teak by contract. The contractors, though rigidly bound down to the proper fulfilment of their engagements, failed almost without exception, owing, as alleged, to the absence of the requisite aid from the Talook Authorities. The former system of working through paid agents has been accordingly reverted to, but at so late a period of the year, that the improved effects of this arrangement could not be then realized. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, a fair quantity of timber has been collected.

Cost of felling, &c, &c.

266. The following particulars of the charges attending the forest operations, and the results of the sale, are of some interest. In the Mysore District, teak, honay, mutty, and blackwood were felled, trimmed, and carried to the wood-yard at Mysore at an average cost of Rs. 0-5-10 per cubic foot, and were sold at the average rate of Rs. 1-0-10 per cubic foot, against an average, last year, of Rs. 0-13-9 per cubic foot. Sandalwood was collected at an average cost of Rs. 7-3-3¼ per candy, and sold at public auction

at Rs. 83-8-8 per candy. In the Bangalore District, the realizations from the sale of sandalwood averaged Rs. 71-4-0 per candy, against an average of Rs. 87 in the previous year. These results cannot be compared with those obtained in the Nuggur Division, from which no details on these points have been furnished.

Specimens of timber trees.

267. In accordance with a requisition received from the Government of India, the Forest Department was called upon to collect specimens of all the more distinctive timber trees in the province. Specimens of 40 different kinds, most of which are accompanied by longitudinal as well as cross sections of the required dimensions, have accordingly been furnished, and are ready for conveyance to England. Two additional sets of these specimens were at the same time collected, of which one set is being despatched for exhibition, with other products, &c., of Mysore, at Paris, next year; and the other will be retained in the Mysore Museum at Bangalore.

DATED 11TH APRIL 1867.

Note by DR. H. CLEGHORN, *Officiating Inspector General of Forests, upon the Forest Administration Report, Mysore,* 1865-66.

This is the first Report that has been received, and is prefaced by a brief sketch of past proceedings since the organization of the department.

2. In the beginning of 1864, Major Hunter was appointed Conservator of Forests, Lieutenant Miller, Assistant Conservator of the Nuggur Range, and Lieut. VanSomeren, Assistant Conservator of the Ashtagram and Coorg Ranges; it was soon found that one officer could not work two ranges, and Mr. Dobbs was appointed to the charge of the Coorg Forests. In April 1865, the Nundidroog Division was placed in charge of a Sub-Assistant Conservator. There are thus three Forest Divisions, Ashtagram, Nuggur, and Nundidroog, corresponding with the Civil Divisions. No actual conservancy work was done in 1864-65, the officers being employed in preliminary explorations, becoming acquainted with their districts, and introducing the new system of account, rules, &c. In Ashtagram an immediate stop was put to the felling of immatured teak. In August 1865, orders were issued for the general guidance of the Forest Officers. In 1865-66, the officers were employed in inspecting forest and sandalwood tracts, and land applied for by Coffee Planters, and in settling boundaries of Government reserves, and second class forests to be worked on license. The actual demarcation remains to be carried out. The felling of certain woods was restricted, and Maps and Tabular Statements of the resources of the province in timber and sandalwood are in preparation.

3. In 1865-66, the Establishments were fixed as follows:—

	Ashtagram.			Nuggur.			Nundidroog.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Permanent	1,221	0	0	1,229	8	0	1,559	0	0
Temporary	207	0	0	86	0	0	315	0	0

4. In August 1865, Forest Rules were issued, proclaiming the rates of Government seigniorage on various kinds of woods, and defining the privileges of ryots, and the system to be pursued by timber traders (See Appendix A).

5. The Mysore Forests appear to have been worked for some years previous, especially during the construction of the Bangalore Railway, in a wasteful and reckless manner; no regard being paid to the maturity of trees felled. The amount of felling had reference to the demand, and not to the rate of production, and large revenues were thus derived. The evils of improvidence are now felt when strict conservancy causes a diminished revenue.

The Report is divided into eight heads;—

I.—Inspection of Forests.

6. *Ashtagram.*—Ten forest tracts, comparatively little known, were carefully inspected, and 21 out of 24 talooks were visited for the purpose of mapping out the sandalwood belts and tracts favorable for teak. Nineteen tracts of jungle, applied for by private individuals were inspected; 11 of these were granted and 8 refused as too rich to be given up.

7. *Nuggur Division* was visited by the Conservator and the Assistant. Major Hunter considered that in many parts there had been wasteful and careless felling, and noticed the rapid denudation of several large tracts of wooded country. The Maps and Special Report of this division have not been received.

8. In the *Nundidroog Division*, the Toomkoor and Bangalore Districts are said to have been carefully inspected, and large tracts of jungle set aside as Government Reserves, in which felling, otherwise than by Government agency is forbidden. The Maps of this range are not yet finished.

II.—Selection of Government Reserved Forests.

9. There are 32 Reserved Forests:—*viz:*

In the Ashtagram Division		11
„ Nuggur „		11
„ Nundidroog „		10
Total ...		32

The principal sources of timber supply are in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Divisions, near the Western Ghâts, and within the influence of the south-west monsoon. The great teak belt, bordering Wynaad, extending from the boundary of Coorg in the north, to the Moyar River in the south, is in the Ashtagram Division. The forests in this division, with three exceptions, are definitely marked off by natural boundaries, and with four exceptions, contain no villages and no roads through them, except those used by the Forest Department. These are all rich forests, but much devastated. The great markets are Mysore and Bangalore. In the Nuggur Division also are forests containing teak, blackwood, poon, and sandal. The logs are floated down the Toombuddra to Bellary, and down the Wurdah to Dharwar District.

10. The reserves have been absolutely reserved for the purposes of conservancy, and steps are being taken for careful mapping, surveying, and demarcation. No information is yet given regarding the area or comparative yield of these tracts.

III.—Protection of Forests.

11. On the formation of the department, the jungles were thrown open to ryots to cut wood for their own use; but much damage having been done, the rule prohibiting felling was notified, and has been strictly enforced, peons and watchers being posted at different stations, who have worked well in all three divisions. The minor unreserved forests are not now strictly cared for; but a reward is paid to informers reporting the clandestine felling of trees for sale without a license. Rs. 584 worth of confiscated timber was sold.

12. The Officiating Conservator remarks very properly that an order to fell no trees under a certain girth, though a good rough rule, cannot secure careful selection. He prefers to fell only those trees arrived at maturity. In the Ashtagram Division, the principle of felling trees above a certain girth was adopted, but soon abandoned. The Officiating Conservator found the Koorumbers, an uncivilized tribe, who live in the forests, capital judges of the maturity of trees, and employing them as axe-men, he felled matured trees irrespective of size. When trees are felled, the long grass, chips, and bark are removed to guard against fires. Logs are squared and trimmed in the jungles before removal.

13. Young trees have not been sufficiently cared for, but latterly, when going through the jungles with a gang of Koorumbers, the cutting of creepers and thinning were attended to. Lieutenant VanSomeren suggests the employment of small gangs of these men in reserved jungles, to be instructed in these points of forestry; they would also mark the matured trees, and thus save time to fellers who would follow.

IV.—Yield of Forests.

14. *Ashtagram.*—Estimated to yield 2,400 logs:—*viz:*

1,100	logs of Teak	*(Tectona grandis).*
660	„ of Honay	*(Pterocarpus marsupium).*
310	„ of Mutty	*(Terminalia tomentosa).*
330	„ of Blackwood	*(Dalbergia latifolia).*
2,400		

Nuggur.—Two thousand and nine hundred teak logs and poles.

Nundidroog.—Ten thousand cubic feet of timber.

Orders have been issued that great care shall be exercised in selecting teak trees in Ashtagram, and the requirements of the districts are to be met by felling jungle-wood and selling teak thinnings and poles.

V.—Plantations.

15. *Ashtagram.*—A nursery was formed in the Kakencottah jungles on the banks of the Bulli Hulla, a tributary of the Cubbany River, and several thousand seedlings were raised, but they were destroyed by rates, who nipped off the seedlings just above the ground. The nursery has been abandoned.

It appears to be desirable to commence a teak plantation on the banks of the Cubbany, and to extend it by annual increments.

Nuggur.—An old teak plantation at Luckhwally on the Budra is doing very well, but may be destroyed if the projected reservoir is formed by the Madras Irrigation Company. A new plantation is being formed in a well-chosen site on the banks of the Toonga. The plan of planting teak on the contract system has been introduced. This may answer, but a small trained establishment should be allowed : the first plantation was started by two teachers from Nellumboor. The area annually planted, and the number of seedlings put down, should be carefully recorded. Measurements should be systematically made for comparison with the tables of growth in Burmah and Malabar.

Nundidroog.—Thirty-five acres of waste land have been taken up for forming a large nursery. It is anticipated that much land will be applied for, under a notification regarding grants of waste lands on cowle for fuel plantations. The consumption of this necessary at Bangalore is very large, and there is hope that private enterprise will help to meet the deficiency. The Forest Department will supply seeds of useful trees and bamboos to Amildars and *bonâ fide* applicants.

16. An experimental sandalwood plantation is to be formed. It is understood that the Australian *Encalypti* and *Cœsalpinia coriaria* have been tried with some success.

VI.—Collection and Sale of Sandalwood and Timber.

	Sandalwood.				
In hand on 1st May 1865	... 1,979 maunds.				
Collected in 1865-66	... 2,248 „				
Total	... 4,227 maunds.			Rs.	Rs.
Quantity sold ...	... 2,710 „	for		1,56,729	
In hand on 1st May 1866	... 1,517 „	value			91,907
	Timber.				
In hand on 1st May 1865	... 19,445 logs.				
Collected in 1865-66	... 5,287 „				
Total	... 24,732 logs.				
Quantity sold ...	... 8,291 „	for		77,145	
In hand on 1st May 1866	... 16,441 „	value	...		2,13,233
				2,33,874	3,05,140

17. *Sandalwood.*—This valuable tree grows to perfection in the rocky hills of Western Mysore, the rich scent being matured at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above the sea. The spontaneous growth is much assisted by birds who drop the seeds in hedge-rows. It seems certain that, if the supervision of local officers be vigilant, and slight assistance be given to nature in clearing the heads of the young plants, which are often matted down by strong creepers, preventing their free growth, the sandal tracts may be better stocked, and the supply kept up, though the natural habits have been reduced to enlarge the food-producing area of the province. The Trade Returns show that the average annual export of this wood from Madras Sea-ports amounts in value to about two lakhs of Rupees,

and most of this is the produce of Mysore. It is needful to preserve with care the young plants, to train the Native subordinates to conserve the reserved tracts, and to select for regular cutting those trees which show signs of decay in their upper branches. The system adopted in Mysore to ensure a regular income is of old date: but several measures for its improvement have been adopted. The plan of cutting and collecting by contract was tried, but failed, and the departmental system has been resumed.

It is the duty of the Assistant Conservator to instruct the Colkars to fell a certain quantity of ripe* trees; to prepare and sort the billets in classes; and to arrange them in the sandal godown, where periodical auctions take place. Several improvements are believed to have been made in regard to the greater security of the godowns, the plan of weighing the wood, and utilizing the chips for extraction of sandal-oil. Close attention should be given to all these matters of detail.

VII.—Financial Results.

18. Adopting the figures given in the Report, there is a great difference in comparison with the actuals for 1865-66 shown in the Budget, thus—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	.....	3,39,687
Expenditure	.....	97,750
Surplus ...	.....	2,41,937
Add revenue realized in 1865-66 on account of previous years ...	31,599	
Add value of timber from Ashtagram given to the Maharajah ...	14,766	
		46,365
Total ...	.....	2,88,302
Stock in hand on 30th April 1866	2,05,676	
„ „ on 30th „ 1865	2,40,129	
Deduct difference ...	.....	43,453
Total surplus ...	.....	2,44,849
Outstandings on 30th April 1865	31,599	
„ on 30th „ 1866	10,075	
Deduct difference ...	.....	21,524
Total gross surplus ...	.....	2,23,325

The following is a comparison between the Receipts and Charges for the three years ending 1865-66. The figures are taken from the Budgets:—

	Receipts.	Charges.		
		Working.	Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1863-64	3,21,050	11,747	25,817	37,564
1864-65	3,16,331	14,022	53,018	67,040
1865-66	3,42,959	42,979	54,768	97,747

* The age of well-grown trees is not less than 30 years.

VIII.—Proposed Operations for 1866-67.

19. *Ashtagram.*—It is proposed to commence the demarcation of Government forests; to carry on the ordinary routine of felling and collecting timber and sandalwood; to form plantations of sandalwood and teak, and to teach a few axe-men practically the elementary principles of forestry. The Munzerabad Forests will be opened under departmental supervision to traders from the Canara Coast; and the local wants of the Department of Public Works will be met by felling the less valued timber in the district itself, instead of requiring the Public Works Officers to carry timber from the wood-yard at Mysore, 80 miles distant.

Nuggur.—No operations, beyond the ordinary routine of work, are proposed.

Nundidroog.—It is expected that 400 candies of sandalwood will be collected at reduced rates by contract, and that a fair quantity of timber and bamboos will be collected at the Timber Depôt at Kankanhully, 40 miles from Bangalore.

20. *Forest Map.*—A Forest Chart, showing the position and extent of the "Reserved" and "Unreserved" Forests, and the sites of the Timber Depôts, would be a useful addition to the next Administration Report.

21. *Felling and transport of timber.*—Some particulars are given regarding the charges for felling and transport of the four kinds of timber most in demand:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
	Average cost per cubic foot		0	5	10
	„ sale	1864-65	0	13	9
		1865-66	1	0	10
Sandalwood.—Ashtagram ...	Average cost per candy		7	3	3½
	„ sale		83	8	3
	Nundidroog	1864-65	87	4	0
		1865-66	71	4	0
	Nuggur—No details given				

22. *Specimens of timber.*—Specimens of 40 kinds of timber were collected, and three sets prepared of the required dimensions for deposit in the Indian Museum, Paris exhibition, and Bangalore Museum.

23. *Chinchona Plantation.*—A Government Chinchona plantation has been commenced on the Bababooden Hills at an elevation of 6,000 feet. The conditions of soil, climate, &c., are favorable; 5,000 plants were obtained from Ootacamund for planting out during the past year.

24.—*Arboriculture.*—The important matter of tree-planting along the chief lines of road has received attention, and the efforts of some District Officers are said to have been attended with success. No details are given of the cost, or the kinds of trees found to be most suitable, but it is said that the mode, "followed as yet by the best results with a *minimum* of cost, consists in giving the work on contract to the headmen of the villages lying in proximity to the road."

25. *Lalbagh Garden.*—Within the last few years numerous interesting and economic plants have been introduced into cultivation. Indigenous trees have been brought from the forests of the Western Ghâts, and exotic species have been received from New Zealand, Queensland, &c. The maintenance of a stock of

timber trees to meet the requirements of local arboriculture has been kept in view. Mr. New, who has had charge of the garden from the beginning, except during Mr. Black's short incumbency, possesses the needful qualifications for a useful Superintendent.

26. The Forest staff in Mysore in 1865-66 was—

		Date of Appointment.	
Conservator	Major A. Hunter... ...	11th Jan. 1864	Now on sick leave.
1st Assistant Conservator (Ashtagram Division)	Lieut. G. J. VanSomeren	9th May1865	Acting as Conservator since September 1866.
2nd Assistant Conservator (Nuggur Division) ...	Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller	9th July 1864	Employed on the Nagpoor Commission since September 1866. Mr. C. A. Dobbs. acts for him.
Sub-Assistant Conservator (Nundidroog Division)	Mudava Row	April 1865	Resigned.

No. $\frac{2111}{48}$, dated 9th July, 1867.

From—C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., *Offg. Commissioner of Mysore,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

In accordance with Public Works Department, Revenue Forests, Standing Orders No. 2, dated 9th October 1866, I have the honor to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, a copy of the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department of the Mysore Province for the year 1866-67, received from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, accompanied with 5 Statements.

2. The result of the Forest Conservancy will be duly reported upon in detail in the Annual Administration Report for the province, now under preparation for submission to Government.

No. 305, dated 18th June, 1867.

From—LIEUT. G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Offg. Conser. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg,*

To—The Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore.

I have the honor to submit the Progress Report of the Mysore Forest Department for the year 1866-67.

Progress in conservancy small, and reason.

1. Owing to the absence of the Conservator, Major Hunter, on sick leave, and the resigning of their appointments in the forests by two Assistants, but little progress has been made in conservancy during the year. This is due in a great measure to the inexperience and want of knowledge of the newly appointed officers. The sales of sandalwood in Nuggur, and of sandalwood and timber in Nundidroog, not having taken place, the financial results of the year are low as regards actual realization of money. In the third division, that of Ashtagram, the result is satisfactory, and conservancy proper has been attended to.

2. I assumed formal charge of the Conservator's Office on the 20th September 1866. Between that date and the 31st March 1867, I travelled over a large portion of the province, visiting the Ashtagram Range in September, and again in December. During November I went over a large portion of the Nundidroog Range, visiting every talook in the Colar, and four talooks in the Bangalore District. In the early part of December, I visited the Kankanhully and Closepett Talooks in Nundidroog, and in January carefully inspected and reported on the reserved jungles in the former talook. Again, leaving Bangalore in the commencement of February, I went up to the Nuggur Range, and did not return to my head-quarters till after the close of the official year.

Officiating Conservator's tours.

3. Up to the 20th September 1866, the Ashtagram Range was in my charge. I then handed it over to Mr. C. A. Dobbs, the 3rd Assistant Conservator from Coorg, who has submitted the Report for the year.

Officers in charge of Ranges. Ashtagram.

4. The Nuggur Range was peculiarly unfortunate. Lieutenant Miller, the 2nd Assistant Conservator, was in charge till September 1866. He then proceeded on privilege leave, handing over charge to an Assistant Superintendent, who, being removed to another post, handed over charge in his turn to the Superintendent of the division, who carried on the work till the 25th January 1867, when the newly appointed Assistant Conservator assumed charge. The consequence has been that but little work was carried on, and the revenue has suffered. It was not to be expected that the Civil Officers could give up their time to inspect forests, and in exercising a close supervision over the subordinates of the department.

Nuggur.

5. In Nundidroog, Mr. J. H. Hunter assumed charge on the 24th October 1866 from the former Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mr. Mudava Rao. The financial falling off in this range is due chiefly to the sandalwood sales being stopped, as the prices offered were too low; and to the fact of the timber resources of the range being greatly over-rated. Mr. Hunter has, from the time he was put in charge, worked hard, and taken a great interest in his duties

Nundidroog.

I will now report separately on each range under the following heads:—

HEADS OF REPORT.

A.—Examination of forest tracts, and inspection of lands applied for by private individuals.

B.—Selection and Demarcation of Government reserved forests.

C.—Protection of forests.

D.—Yield of forests.

E.—Teak plantations and nurseries.

F.—Timber and sandalwood collection and cost; amount sold, and rates.

G.—Financial results.

H.—Contemplated operations.

I.—Short Account of the principal forest talooks in each range.

ASHTAGRAM RANGE.

A.—Examination of Forest Tracts, and Inspection of Lands applied for by Private Individuals.

7. No new forests were inspected by the Assistant Conservator during the year, nor was he called upon to inspect lands applied for by private individuals.

B.—Selection and Demarcation of Government Reserved Forests.

8. The jungles of Hoonsacoopa and Maticoopa were, during the year, added to the list of reserved forests. In February, the Assistant Conservator at length commenced the demarcation of the Government forest of Baigoor, and having laid out a portion of the line, just before the close of the year, a boundary line, 21 feet in breadth and 1½ miles in length, was cleared of all trees and brush-wood. The cost has not yet been reported. The work in future is to be done either on contract or by task work.

C.—Protection of the Forests.

9. No change has been made in the posting of the peons. I am glad to be able to report that the Government reserved forests have been carefully watched. The amount by sales of confiscated stolen wood was Rs. 634, or nearly double the amount of last year. Extra vigilance on the part of the peons, and the prospect of the reward granted by Rule 13 of the Forest Notification, accounts for the increase on this head.

D.—Yield of the Forests.

10. The estimated yield of the year was placed at 50,000 cubic feet, 22,000 of which were to be teak (or 1,100 logs measuring 20 cubic feet each) against an out-turn of the preceding year of 53,000 cubic feet, of which 44,300 were teak. The actual out-turn in 1866-67 was 33,288 cubic feet, of which 22,930 were teak, contained in 1,014 logs. This shows that the contemplated quantity of jungle-wood was not cut, there being a deficiency of 17,000 cubic feet. Of Honay (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) 11,000 feet, and of Mutty (*Terminalia tomentosa*) 5,000 cubic feet, should have been felled; of the former only 6,250 feet, and of the latter but 933 feet, were actually cut. The attention of the Assistant Conservator in charge has been called to this point. Mr. Dobbs, however, in his contemplated operations for the year, states that teak will be carefully conserved, and that he will try to make up the deficiency by the sale of the inferior woods. The rate for felling and trimming was the same as that paid last year—one anna per cubic foot.

E.—Teak Plantations and Nurseries.

11. The small experimental plantation at Nissun has been thinned out, and 8 acres of fresh land have been cleaned and pitted with pits 6 feet apart. Seed was to be sown in April. Sowing at once in the pits having succeeded so well in Burmah, it was resolved that the same plan should be followed here, transplanting teak being found prejudicial to the health of the plants (See Progress Report, Burmah, for 1863-64).

F.—Timber and Sandalwood Collection and Cost, and Amount sold.

Timber.

Wood-yard.	Collection in cubic feet.	Cost.	Cubic feet sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Mysore	25,438	0 5 2½	27,933	1 5 8	37,909 0 0	Teak alone, when sold by public auction, averaged Rs. 1-8-10 per cubic feet.
Baigoor	20,031	0 3 0	None	.....	.....	

Sandalwood.

Collection in candies at stores.	Cost per candy.	Candies sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
760	6 7 5	851	84 2 0	71,605 0 0	The Mysore candy weighs 560 lbs. English.

Stock in hand at close of the year.				Rs.
Timber, 5,951 logs, valued at	...	...	...	31,793
Sandalwood, 422 candies, ditto	...	...	...	32,510
Total		...	...	64,303

12. The above Statements show the actual sales, exclusive of the value of smaller quantities of sandalwood and timber given by the orders of the Commissioner to certain temples, and to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. Such items appear in the regular Statements.

G.—Financial Results.

Receipts.

13. The Budget headings, for which the Forest Department is directly responsible, inasmuch as it is charged with the sale and collection of the timber and sandalwood brought to Government Stores, are, No. 1, "Sale of timber brought to depôt by Government agency," and "Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber."

The Budget estimated receipts for 1866-67, under head I, and the income of the year according to the Account Sales of timber and sandalwood, have been as follows :—

Budget Estimate.	Rs. A. P.	Sales.	Rs. A. P.
I. Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Government agency ...	1,30,300 0 0	Sales of timber and sandalwood as per account sales	1,09,619 14 5
		Value of timber and sandalwood given to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore	11,815 8 0
		Stock in hand at close of 1866-67 -	64,303 0 0
		Total ...	1,85,737 6 5
Deduct total sale	1,26,731 6 5	Deduct value of stock in hand at close of 1865-66	59,006 0 0
Less ...	3,568 9 7		1,26,731 6 5

This small deficiency is mainly owing to the out-turn of sandalwood for the year having been calculated at 1,000 candies, instead of what can actually be collected, *viz.*, about 150 candies (see para. 15 of Assistant Conservator's Report for the year 1865-66 contemplated operations). The estimated receipts of the Budget for 1867-68 are placed at what will, I think, be found nearer the mark, *viz.*, Rs. 1,04,000.

The actual receipts and expenditure in this range, as per treasury accounts, are as follows:—

Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Receipts.	Rs. A. P.
Timber and sandalwood working charges	14,600 1 10	I.—Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Government agency ...	1,06,454 4 6
Establishments	16,826 9 6	II.—Sale of bamboos and charcoal removed from the forests by purchasers, including seigniorage	7,261 0 5
Travelling Allowances ...	1,380 15 10	IV.—Permit Fees	20 13 3
Contingencies	387 11 6	V.—Sale of fruits, babool-pods, and other minor forest produce ..	2,367 8 7
Deputation Allowances ...	438 11 4	VII.—Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber	56 0 0
		VIII.—Fines and forfeitures	593 6 9
		IX.—Miscellaneous receipts, including sale of decayed trees, duty on elephants caught by private individuals, &c.	1,160 9 1
		Total ...	1,17,913 10 7
		Deduct Expenditure ...	33,634 2 0
		Balance in favor of Government ...	84,279 8 7
		* Value of stock given to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore ...	11,815 0 0
		Value of stock given to temples ...	105 2 0
		Stock in hand at close of 1866-67 ...	64,303 0 0
		Total ..	1,59,502 10 7
		Deduct value of stock in hand at close of 1865-66	59,006 0 0
Total ...	33,634 2 0	Balance of profit ...	1,00,496 10 7

H.—Contemplated Operations.

14. The chief work for the coming year will be the final settling and demarcation of the boundaries of the reserved forests, the commencement of the Valuation Surveys; the extension of timber nurseries; and the careful conservancy of forests. The yield of timber is estimated at 50,000 cubic feet, of which 20,000 will be teak. This is, I fear, placed a little too high, and the attention of the Assistant Conservator has been again called to the importance of a careful selection of trees to be felled. Eight hundred candies (200 tons) of sandalwood will, it is hoped, be collected.

I.—Short Account of the Principal Forest Talooks of the Range.

15. Of the two Districts, Mysore and Hassan, into which the range is divided, the former is, in a forest point of view, by far the most important at present. In this district lies the great belt of forest which, commencing on the

* These items do not appear in the treasury accounts, but the department is entitled to take credit for them.

west at the Fraserpett Bridge, about 10 miles north-west of the town of Periapatam, extends continuously for 80 miles to a point a few miles south-east of Bandipoor in the Gundulpett Talook. From the Fraserpett Bridge to the Viranhosshully Jungle, in the Periapatam Talook, the Mysore portion of this belt varies from 1½ to 2 miles in breadth, and contains in abundance Honay (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Mutty (*terminalia tomentosa*), Huttayga (*Nauclea cordifolia*), Dindiga (*Conocarpus latifolia*), Nowladdy (*Vitex elata*), Oodi (*Oodina Wodier*), Hulwé (*Terminalia chebula?*), Banni, a few blackwood trees, and here and there patches of illgrown stunted teak. Down to this point the forests are open to the public, thence the belt increases suddenly to 4 or 4½ miles in breadth, and a portion of it about 6 miles in length is known as the Viranhosshully Jungles.

Viranhosshully.

16. This piece of land is flat, and was a few years ago rich in teak, which has all been cut out. This is evidenced by the numbers of old teak stumps met with in all directions. The various woods mentioned in the last para. have also been thinned by reckless felling; the forest road, from the adjoining Murukal Jungles of Coorg to Honsoor in Mysore, runs through this portion of forest, which has been lately reserved, and all felling in it strictly prohibited. It is carefully watched, and cartmen passing through are not allowed to halt within its limits. The forest being thus left entirely to itself, will, I trust, recover, and in a few years hence, with judicious treatment, form a valuable addition to the resources of the country.

Hoonsacoopa and Maticoopa.

17. Between Viranhosshully and the next good piece of forest (Bissalmadi), intervene the smaller and comparatively poorer jungles of Maticoopa and Hoonsacoopa. These, however, have been added to the reserved lists, as it was impossible to protect the valuable jungles on either side, if the public was allowed free entrance to the intermediate portions. Maticoopa abounds with small teak, which finds a ready sale at Rs. 8 per cart-load, the purchaser felling and removing the timber at his own expense. Felling is allowed in the Maticoopa and Hoonsacoopa Jungles on licenses granted by the Assistant Conservators of the range.

Kankankotta.

18. Between Bissalwadi on the west, and Rampoor on the banks of the Nugu on the east, is that portion of the Heggadevankotta talook which, measuring about 20 miles in length, by from 7 to 10 in breadth, contains the teak forests of Bissalwadi Kankankotta, Baigoor, and Aynur Marigudi. Of these, Kankankotta (including Bissalwadi) is naturally a magnificent forest, measuring about 60 square miles; is comparatively flat; and as two streams, the Anapé Toru and the Bulli Hulla, run through it, water is (except in seasons of great drought) to be had all the year round. No roads traverse this forest, and it contains no villages, with the exception of five hamlets (hàdis) inhabited solely by Cooroomburs. In these five hamlets there are between 30 and 40 able-bodied axe-men, who are all employed by the Mysore Forest Department. Kankankotta contains some of the finest teak, honay, and blackwood I have seen, but it is sad to see the manner in which it has been over-worked. Till a few years ago, teak was sold on a stump fee in this jungle at 8 annas per tree. Every log that would square to 6 or 7 inches, has in some portions been cut away. During the official year 1864-65, the yield of this great forest was barely 5,000 cubic feet of teak. It is, however, rich in the better classes of inferior

Yield of teak 5,000 cubic feet.

woods. The Valuation Surveys, which will be commenced during the current year, will enable us to obtain some definite idea of the number of trees. This forest requires great care, and will, if properly attended to, soon recover itself, as young teak is springing up on all sides. The greater portion of the timber produced is conveyed by water to within 25 miles of Mysore.

Baigoor.

19. The adjoining forest of Baigoor is separated from that of Kankankotta by the Mysore-Manantoddy high-road and the River Kabani, down which much wood is annually floated by the Mysore and Madras Forest Departments, and by several wood merchants. The Baigoor Forests (so named from a small village on the banks of the Kabani), and measuring about 40 square miles were, till the commencement of the year 1865, worked by the Madras Forest Department. They were then handed over to the Mysore Department. There are in them six Cooroombur hàdis, which furnish between 40 and 50 axe-men. One large jungle road runs through the breadth of the forest from the bordering Wynaad jungles; along this road the Madras Forest Department conveys its timber to Goondri on the banks of the Kabani, whence they float to Hirinandi, our landing-place being Homargalli.

Yield of teak 6,000 cubic feet.

The yield of teak of these forests may be placed at 6,000 cubic feet. There is, however, a fair quantity of young teak coming on, which will furnish a supply for future years. Black-wood of good quality abounds. The southern and western positions are hilly, and some of the best teak is to be found in the valleys. The slopes are not so great as to prevent the removal of the timber. Water is to be had in the Gumchi Nala and in the Yeramavina Nala all the year round. The whole of the timber from these forests is floated down the Kabani to Homargalli, whence it is carted to Mysore.

Teak Nursery.

20. The experimental teak plantation, mentioned in para. 11, is in the vicinity of these forests, and on the Mysore (town) bank of the River Kabani.

Aynur Marigudi.

21. Adjoining the Baigoor Forests is that of Aynur Marigudi, measuring about 60 square miles, and at present by far the most valuable of our teak forests. It contains four Cooroom-bur hadis, furnishing 50 axe-men. This forest is decidedly hilly, and to this I partially attribute the fact of its having escaped the fate which has over-taken Baigoor and Kankankotta. Although the River Nugu runs along the eastern fringe of the forest, the bed of the stream is too rocky to admit of timber being floated down. It is also difficult at times to get the wood carts across the river to the road leading to Mysore. The yield of teak of this forest may be estimated for the present at 10,000 cubic feet annually. The supply of water, as a rule, has failed during the hot season.

Yield of teak 10,000 cubic feet.

Berambadi and Bandipoor.

22. Crossing the River Nugu, and passing through some thriving villages, a walk of about 3 miles brings one to the jungles of Berambadi and Bandipoor, in the Goondulpet Talook. Of these two Bandipoor is naturally the richest; and in many parts which have been

reserved, young teak is springing up in abundance. Demarcating the reserved portions of these forests will be a work of time, and the boundaries now selected may have to be revised. Neither Berambadin or Bandipoor can be compared to the forests extending from Bissalwadi to Aynur Marigudi, but they are valuable, and with careful conservancy will, some few years hence, take rank as first class forests. Bandipoor is the last of the reserved forests; and though still further to the east there is much good wood, especially around Punjoor, it has not been thought advisable to reserve any more land in this district.

23. From Bandipoor up to the Yellandur Talook, the belt of forest again narrows. Much sandalwood is intermixed with it, very little teak is found, open glades are frequent, and the country is very hilly. The only other wooded portion of this District is the eastern Talook of Mallavalli. There Karachi *(Hardwickia binata)* is not uncommon around the Bassanhetta Hill. *Pterocarpus marsupium, Terminalia tomentosa*, and Hippe *(Bassia latifolia)* are met with, but the vegetation generally is poor.

Mallavalli.

The Dindiga tree (*Conocarpus latifolia*), which yields a valuable gum, grows abundantly.

24. In the Hassan District, certain forests have been reserved on the ghâts in the Munzerabad Talook and in the adjoining talook of Beloor, but none of these have yet been worked. Inducements have been held out to the traders from the Western Coast to tempt them to buy and remove the Coon spars and other valuable timbers which abound in these forests, but as yet without success.

Munzerabad (Hassan District).

It is important, though, that these portions should be reserved by Government, as almost all the remaining forest lands have been given up for Coffee cultivation, and the land now set aside will eventually be very valuable. As soon as the bordering South Canara Forests are exhausted, the traders will be driven up to us.

25. In the Maharajdroog Talook all the good land has been made over to Coffee planters.

Maharajdroog.

The Talook of Arkulgod is fairly wooded, especially on the western boundary towards Coorg, but there is not much valuable timber there. At present the local demand, the only one, being small, the jungles are not over-worked, and renew themselves by natural means.

Arkulgod.

As a rule, fire-wood is not scarce in the Ashtagram Division, the supply being smallest in some of the Eastern Talooks. I have never heard of any complaints made by the ryots on this point. None of the other talooks in this range call for any particular remarks.

Fire-wood in the Ashtagram Range not scarce.

The supply of sandalwood is drawn almost exclusively from the Talooks of Periapatam, Heggadavenkotta, Goondulpett, Yedatora, Arkulgod, Maharajdoorg, and Munzerabad; the first two furnish one-half of the total yield.

Sandalwood.

NUGGUR RANGE.

26. In this range no land applied for by private individuals has been inspected, nor have any of the selected reserved forests been demarcated; no measures of protective conservancy have been adopted, and no information has been furnished by the Assistant Conservator as to the anticipated yield of the forests, or as to the effect which the felling of past years has had on them. On this last point I was enabled to get some little information during my visit to Nuggur in February and March. This will be given under heading (I) to which it more properly belongs.

E.—Teak Plantations and Nurseries.

27. The old plantation at Lukwully is simply maintained. No extension has been made, as the probability of the ground on which it is situated being taken up by an Irrigation Company is still undecided. About 1,200 trees have been planted out in the new plantation at Hullahulli, but the progress made is not good.

F.—Timber and Sandalwood Collection, and Cost, and Amount sold.

28.

Timber.

Wood-yard.	Collection in logs.	Cost.	Logs sold.	Rate per log.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
Shimoga and Lukwully	913	... ...	7,804	... ...	70,925	
	Bamboos	... ...	Bamboos 3,270	... ...	1,312	

Sandalwood.

Collection in candies.	Cost.	Candies sold.	Rate.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
327	...	98	...	278	Almost the whole quantity sold was valueless; white chips.

Stock in hand at close of the year.

	Logs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Timber	4,042	38,132	0	0
Sandalwood	1,404	70,597	2	5
	No.			
Bamboos	212	79	8	0
	Total ...	1,08,808	10	5

There were no auction sales of sandalwood during the year, the notice being sent in too late. There is consequently a large falling off in the estimated receipts of the year, but the stock in hand is large, and the sales of the current year will, it is hoped, show a large return.

G.—Financial Results.

29. The estimated receipts for which the department is responsible show a falling off of Rs. 66,120. This has been already accounted for by the postponement of the sandalwood sales.

The Budget estimated receipts under head I for 1866-67, and the income according to the account sales of timber and sandalwood, are as follows:—

Budget Estimates.	Rs.	A.	P.	Sales.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Government Agency	1,20,000	0	0	Sale of timber and sandalwood ...	72,515	8	3
				Value of stock in hand at close of 1866-67	1,08,808	10	5
				Total ...	1,81,324	2	8
Deduct...	53,879	10	8	Deduct value of stock in hand at close of 1865-66	1,27,444	8	0
Less ...	66,120	5	4	Balance ...	53,879	10	8

The actual *receipts* and expenditure, as per accounts furnished to the treasury, are as follows:—

Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Timber and sandalwood working charges	13,893	7	11	I.—Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Government Agency	76,257	2	2
Communications, Buildings, and Minor Works	373	11	0	II.—Sale of bamboos, charcoal, and wood removed from forests by purchasers on seigniorage	12,437	4	5
Establishment pay	13,008	9	0	III.—Duty on foreign timber ...	564	2	10
Deputation Allowances	160	0	0	IV.—Permit Fees	9,711	14	1
Travelling ,, ...	395	9	2	V.—Grazing Dues, including jungle pasture	2,400	11	0
Contingencies	760	10	0	VI.—Sale of forest produce ...	16,867	12	6
				VII.—Sale of confiscated and drift timber	1,261	1	3
				VIII.—Fines and forfeitures ...	23	0	0
				IX.—Miscellaneous, including sale of decayed trees, and duty on elephants caught by private persons	2,954	5	9
					1,22,467	6	2
Total ...	28,591	15	1	Deduct expenditure ...	28,591	15	1
				Balance in favor of Government ...	93,875	7	1

To this amount must be added and deducted the value of stock in hand at the commencement and close of the year:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance...	93,875	7	1
Add value of stock in hand at close of 1866-67 ...	1,08,808	10	5
	2,02,684	1	6
Deduct value of stock in hand at close of 1865-66 ...	1,27,444	8	0
Total ...	75,239	9	6

H.—Contemplated Operations.

30. The Assistant has not in his Report given me any information as to his contemplated operations, but the work for the year will be what is imperatively necessary, *viz.*, a careful inspection of the forests, to enable us to judge of what their capabilities really are. There has never yet been any proper inspection of the teak forests by the department, and this indispensable foundation not having been laid, the department is at present working entirely at hap-hazard.

The estimated collection of sandalwood may be put down at 500 candies (125 tons).

I.—Short Account of the Principal Forest Talooks in the Range.

31. I visited the Nuggur Range during the two last months of the year 1866-67, and went over a large portion of it. I proceeded first to the North-West Talook of Sorab, in which the "Kans" are situated. This word "Kan," as I have already reported, is a most indefinite term when applied, as it has lately been, to point out the reserved portions of the talook. In the list of Government Forests, the expression, "the Kans of Sorab," is used, but this term designates all but the smallest pieces of forest land. I shall have to recur to this subject of Kans.

Sorab.

To any one entering this talook through the south-eastern hoblee of Chittur, a most pleasing prospect is offered. The country presents a succession of gentle undulations. Rich stretches of paddy and sugar-cane fields cover the intervening vales and lower slopes, the crests of which latter are not unfrequently fringed with patches of wood-land, surrounding well built and thriving villages. Proceeding in a north-easterly direction towards Andagi, the patches of forest recurmore frequently, and the country is more decidedly hilly. Honall, Mutty, and Hoolvai are found in these woods; a few Nundy (*Lagerstræmia microcarpa*) trees are met with, but Sandalwood abounds. Passing the village of Andagi, the first extensive Kan is met with, bordering the road to the town of Sorab, which is surrounded on all sides with small hills covered with forest. The central hoblee of Sorab, and the northern and eastern ones of Chandarguti and Hechi, are the most thickly wooded. Honay, Mutty, Nundy, and Honall are found every where, but the greater portions of the forests contain inferior woods, the better timber trees being merely interspersed. A small patch of teak is met with near Kerahalli,—a village 12 miles north of Sorab. Still further north, and near the borders of the Bombay Presidency, a little more teak is to be found, but the growth is not good. It is true that the Kans in the four last named hoblees are frequently of great extent, and heavily wooded, but the best of them have been let by Government to tenants who have planted out Coffee trees, Pepper vines and Sago palms. One hundred and forty Kans have been parted with, and although the Government of India has lately (and justly) ruled that the tenant has no right to the timber on the land, I do not see how it will be possible for the Forest Department to fell timber in such Kans. The Sago palm and the Coffee tree both require shade, and the Pepper vines must have supports. Every timber tree in falling would cause damage to the property of the tenant, and be a fruitful cause of litigation, as we should be continuing to depreciate the value of the Kan. These forests are also of great use in protecting the streams which fertilize the surrounding fields. By orders issued a year ago, all the Kans in the eight hoblees of Chittur, Siga, Andagi, Sorab, Jaivanandi, Hechi, Chanderguti, and Kasmir have been reserved as Government Forests. This measure has been fraught with great hardships to the agricultural population. All felling, except by the Forest Department, being forbidden in these jungles, the cultivation of the country must naturally decline, as sticks cannot be taken for fire-wood, and wood cannot be had for agricultural implements; houses, too, will fall into disrepair, and if the rules could be strictly carried out, the present thriving rural population would, in the course of a few years, be reduced to a poor condition. But it is almost impossible

to carry out the rules, and the consequence is that, while the law becomes a dead letter, every man who is forced by necessity to take wood from the forest which surrounds his house, is in fact a thief and compelled to be one. It was on these grounds that I begged that the Kans might be thrown open again at once, and then carefully inspected. If, after a careful inspection, it should seem probable that any of them might be profitably worked as Government timber-producing forests (a result of the inspection, which will be the exception rather than the rule), I can suggest but one plan, that is, to buy out the tenant of each selected portion, and thus be enabled to carry on our work with unfettered hands. The poorer portions of Government land which have hitherto been resorted to by the whole country-side for wood, for agricultural implements, for houses, for fire-wood, and for leaves for manure, would be thus partially relieved, and will be sufficiently protected by strict supervision, and the rigid enforcement of the newly suggested rule, that a light seigniorage should be paid by all ryots for any wood they may require. This measure (approved of by the three Superintendents) has already been submitted to the Government of India, and will, I most earnestly hope, become law.

Recognizing, as I most fully do, the necessity of strict conservancy where it is absolutely requisite, I fear that the hasty introduction of too stringent regulations will have the effect of defeating the good object we have in view. By interfering too suddenly with the customs of the ryots (which customs they have now come to look upon as undoubted rights), we should only set every man's hand against ourselves. By carefully introducing the necessary measures, we shall, I hope, be able in a few years to show them that the department is really studying the interests of the country, and thus remove the impression that at present all it desires is the addition of every Rupee to its revenue that can be by any means scraped together. If, however, a rule is made, we should at the same time be enabled by penalties to enforce its being observed to the minutest point.

Keraballi Depôt.

32. I am aware that Major Hunter, the Conservator, was of opinion that these forests were so valuable, that he applied for and obtained an extra Establishment for working them; but I am certain that had he been able to visit them again, or had they been carefully and severally inspected and reported upon by the Assistant in charge of the range, Major Hunter would have been led to modify in a great measure the conclusions at which he arrived. The extra peons gained to the department have, however, plenty to do in watching the forests bordering the Dharwar and North Canara countries. From what I saw of the northern and eastern portions of the Talook, I think we might with adavntage form teak plantations in the vicinity of the Wurdah River. To carry out this work, an Overseer would still be required, but not on such high pay as at present.

Sagur.

33. To the south-west of the Sorab lies the Sagur Talook, which possesses no forest of any consequence. The whole country, however, is well clothed with wood, but compared with Sorab, is open, less hilly, and more interspersed with grass lands.

34. Passing the heavy Ghât forests of the Nuggur Talook unvisited for the present, I left the Shimogah District, and went south to the teak forests near Lakwally in the Kaddur District. These forests have always been considered by far the finest and most extensive in the province. Year after year large demands have been made upon them, and there was a general impression that they were practically inexhaustible. I first visited the depôt where the wood cut out of these forests is stored. Here there were upwards of 2,000 logs of teak. The wood, though generally long and straight, was of small girth, and I was much disappointed with what I saw. It might, however, have been that the Waddar axe-men, employed in felling and carting the wood, had brought away that which was handiest, without regard to its being mature or not. Taking the Overseer (who has been in charge of these forests for the last six or seven years) with me, I inspected a large portion of them, taking the northern blocks one day, the central on the second, and the southern on the third. The result of this inspection was, to my mind, proof that the forests had been more devastated than those of Ashtagram. I told the Waddar axe-men I would not in future pay for any immature wood they might fell. They at once told me that, in that case, they would find the greatest difficulty in cutting 400 or 500 trees a year. In one portion of the forest, we walked for three hours and a half, during which time I saw but eleven teak trees, only one of which seemed to be matured. The Overseer allowed that for the last few years, large quantities of immature teak had been felled, and that great parts of the forests had been entirely worked out. Between the 1st of May 1864 and the 31st March 1867, 5,202 teak trees had been felled in these forests. I pointed out to the Assistant Conservator the serious results which must occur unless this reckless felling was at once put a stop to, and directed him to make himself acquainted with the forests, and consider the careful inspection and valuation of them his chief duty for the coming year. This matter is one of such importance, that I intend going up immediately after the rains to see the work properly carried out.

Lakwally.

35. The stock in hand being very large, I have but little doubt that the estimated Budget receipts for 1867-68 will be realized, at the expense, however, of the receipts for 1866-67. The figures for 1867-68, as I reported when sending up the Budget, were accepted as sent in by the then Assistant Conservator. Had, however, the jungles been carefully inspected before the estimates were made (as will, I trust, be the case this year), the estimated receipts would have been placed much lower.

36. The Chittledroog District I was obliged to leave unvisited. All accounts I heard of it were unanimous in stating that it is extremely dry, and with scarcely any thing but scrub jungle scattered over it. Two small pieces of wooded land were reserved last year.

Chittledroog.

37. The jungles in the Wustara Talook are on the Ghâts, and, like those in Munjerabad, are as yet inaccessible from the east. They will, however, it is to be hoped, eventually prove valuable as timber forests.

Wustara.

NUNDIDROOG RANGE.

A.—Examination of Forest Tracts, and Inspection of Land applied for by Private Individuals.

Kankanhulli.

38. In this range I carefully inspected the jungles in the southern Talook of Kankanhulli. In this talook a very large extent of land had been reserved, but the far greater portion, as will be shown, has been again thrown open to the public. Shortly before his departure for England, Major Hunter was led to believe that the Kankanhulli Forests were very valuable, and owing to representations made to him, a depôt was formed at Kankanhulli (the Cusbah town) for the wood which was to be collected and sold there; and the estimated receipts by sale of timber were therefore placed at Rs. 10,000. Shortly after taking over charge of the Conservator's Office, finding that the work was getting on but slowly, and that the Overseer reported inability to do better, I visited the jungles, and spend 12 days in inspecting them. I found that their resources had been greatly exaggerated. The best of them lie among the hills on the eastern bank of the Arkawatti,— a rocky river running between the jungles and Kankanhulli. There is no road to them. A rough track running over stony hills leads to Hailgulli, 15 miles from the depôt; thence to the western bank of the Arkawartti (8 miles), the road is still worse, and the descent into the river bed is a steep incline of about 500 yards in length. The jungles themselves are 5 miles further on in the angle formed by the junction of the Arkawatti and Kaveri Rivers. There is a fair amount of Karachi (*Hardwickia binata*) here, as also in the hills still further east, bordering the Salem Zillah of Madras, but the great difficulty is the want of an outlet. Had we a practicable road—practicable, I mean, for logs of wood—it would be a great advantage. By a rough calculation, and sketch of the ground, I estimated the cost of such a road at about Rs. 6,000 from the furthest point of the jungles to Kankanhulli. If the line could be looked at by a Revenue Officer, and the likelyhood of its becoming useful to the country side be apparent, such a road might be opened out, the expense being shared by the Forest and Local Funds. On this subject, I will do myself the honour of forwarding a separate letter. It is true that wood has been brought into the depôt at Kankanhulli. The Sub-Assistant Conservator reports that 298 logs (exclusive of 638 confiscated logs) were brought in at a cost of 4 annas per cubic foot, but the total measurement of these 298 logs amounts to only 571 cubic feet, or an average of not quite 2 feet in each bit of wood. The largest piece I saw, when I visited the depôt, measured 9 cubic feet; a stop has been put to the bringing in of the small pieces. Some jungles on the western or Kankanhulli side of the river have been reserved near Hailgalli. They have been much cut away, but with care will recover themselves, and afford a small supply of wood some years hence. These jungles, however, will never be ranked even as good second class.

Bangalore and Colar Districts.

39. I also inspected other portions of the Bangalore and the whole of the Colar Districts, but this was with the specific purpose of fixing on sites for fire-wood plantations. With the exception of some scattered patches of wood-land, there are no jungles in these two districts. I also visited the Davaroydroog jungles in the Timkoor District. Of these, the Sub-Assistant writes that the Deputy Superintendent is of opinion

that, owing to the strict conservancy which has there been enforced, the jungles will shortly equal any in the Bangalore District. As fire-wood reserves, they will be very useful; but as three-fourths of the growth of wood is Hoinge (*Pongamia-glabra*), Hindoostanee Karang, mixed with Jambe (*Ingaxylocarpa*), Bilwar (*Acacia odoratissima*), Nelli (*Emblica officinalis*), they will never be valuable as timber forests. They can, however, be improved by the better class of timber trees being sown in them. The Karachi jungles in the Sira Talook were inspected by the Sub-Assistant, who reports favorably of them. This officer also inspected various small pieces of land applied for by private individuals. They contained no forest in any one instance, but he refused two or three applications on the ground that a command of water being easily obtained, the land would be valuable as the site of a fire-wood plantation.

B.—Selection and Demarcation of Government Reserved Forests.

40. As already reported, several of the jungles in the Kankanhulli Talook, formerly reserved, were thrown open. The following Table shows the revised list of Government Forests in this talook:—

Talook.	No.	Name of Forest.	Remarks.
Kankanhulli.	1	Darsinada Kallu	In the Uyamballi hobly. These eight jungles are all in the vicinity of, and lie from 3 to 6 miles to the westward of, the villages of Hailgulli, Allah, and Uyambulli.
	2	Uruganu betta	
	3	Swalapana betta	
	4	Dodda Madi	
	5	Madaware	
	6	Yelyeme	
	7	Maddi Kallu	
	8	Homalgand betta	
	9	Banda Kallu	On the banks of the Arkawatti and Kaveri Rivers.
	10	Mudegonda bidda betta	
	11	Harlasige betta	Jungles further east and lying on the border between Mysore and Salem.
	12	Sivana Wonkare Swarana betta or Devaru betta	
	13	Combina badrama betta	In the Marlwaddi hobly, near the Bitiool hobly.

No demarcation has yet been commenced in this division.

C.—Protection of the Forests.

41. The peons in this range have, on the whole, done their duty well. No conservancy measures, other than Police, have yet been introduced.

D.—Yield of the Forests.

42. We have no data to enable us to judge yet what the yield of the jungle can be placed at. To do so would be mere guessing in the dark to little purpose. The sandalwood collection, it is expected, will amount to be about 500 candies (125 tons).

E.—Plantations and Nurseries.

43. The plantations in this range are progressing favorably at Kankanhulli. Those at Kimgul have not thriven so well owing to the poor soil.

44. *F.*—Timber and Sandalwood Collections and Cost, Quantity sold, and for what Amount.

Timber.

Wood-yard.	Collection in Logs.	Cost per cubic foot.	Logs sold.	Rate per cubic foot.	Amount in Rupees.	Remarks.
Kankanhulli ...	986	0 4 0	376	...	492	
	Bamboos. 440	...	Bamboos. 2,525	...	54	

Sandalwood

Collections in Candies in stores.	Cost per candy.	Candies sold.	Rate per candy.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
378	10 0 0	41	63 11 0	2,609	Sale stopped.

Stock in hand at close of the year :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Timber, 765 logs, valued at	1,204	10	11
Sandalwood, C. 571 M. 16 S. 23 T. 14	53,213	14	4
Bamboos, No. 425	9	9	0
Total ...	54,428	2	3

The timber collection was very poor, the reasons have already been given in para. 38. Sandalwood was collected on contract with much difficulty, and the old system of collecting it by paid Monegars has been reverted to.

G.—Financial Results.

45. The Budget estimated receipts for 1866-67, under head I, and the income of the year, according to the account sales of timber and sandalwood, are as follows :—

Budget Estimates.	Rs.	A.	P.	Sales.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Sale of timber brought to depôt by Government agency	40,000	0	0	Timber and sandalwood	3,156	11	6
Deduct	38,356	7	9	Value of stock in hand at close of 1866-67	54,428	2	3
					57,584	13	9
				Deduct value of stock at close of 1865-66	19,228	6	0
Loss ...	1,643	8	3	Balance ...	38,356	7	9

The actual receipts and expenditure according to the accounts rendered to the Treasury, are :—

Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.	Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.
Timber and sandalwood working charges	3,298	3	7	I.—Timber brought to Depôt by Government agency ...	2,863	8	1
Establishment pay	11,515	3	7	II.—Sales on license, including seigniorage	9,179	1	3
Travelling Allowances	1,120	8	5	IV.—Permit Fees	756	1	2
Contingencies	443	15	9	V.—Grazing Dues and jungle pasture	1,739	1	3
Deputation Allowances..	583	3	7	VI.—Forest produce	5,954	10	0
Total ...	16,961	2	11	VII.—Confiscated drift and waif timber	58	8	3
Add Conservator's pay in advance for six months, disbursed from the Commissioner's Treasury	3,161	6	2	VIII.—Fines and forfeitures... ...	974	14	9
				IX.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,113	8	11
				Total ...	25,039	5	8
...	...						
..				Deduct expenditure	20,122	9	1
Total ...	20,122	9	1	Balance ...	5,502	12	7

To this balance must be added the value of stock in hand at close of the year, deducting that at the commencement :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Actuals	5,502	12	7
Add Value of stock at close of 1866-67	54,428	2	3
	59,930	14	10
Deduct stock at close of 1865-66	19,228	6	0
Balance ...	40,702	8	10

H.—Contemplated Operations.

45. The chief work will be the protection of the few jungles we have in the district, and the commencement of fire-wood plantations.

46. *I.*—Short Account of the better Wooded Talooks of the Range

The remarks made in para. 38 regarding the Kankanhulli Forests comprise almost all that can be said on this point. Around Anicul there are some jungles which will be watched to prevent their being entirely denuded. The southern portion of the Bangalore District is rich in Jhalla (*Vatica laccifera*) trees, which are farmed out for their produce, and the Dindiga (*Conocarpus latifolia*) is almost abundant. This tree is farmed out for the gum it yields. The Davaroydroog

jungles owe their existence to Colonel Dobbs, the late Superintendent of Nundidroog; some years ago he forbade the cutting of a single stick in them, and no man was allowed to lease the one track which ran through them. Two peons were put on as watchers. The result has been most satisfactory, and fully proves that if a piece of ordinarily fertile land, in a good situation, be carefully conserved and watched, it will in a few years be covered with a very fair growth of fire-wood.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Financial Results.

47. Appendix A is a general Statement of the income and disbursments of the whole province for the year. I regret that I am unable to forward as yet a general Statement of the cash balances, outstandings of previous years realized, and outstandings of the present year. Two out of the three Assistants have been unable to get them yet from the Deputy Superintendents of Districts. They will be forwarded as speedily as possible, but this Report has already been delayed too long on this account, and I beg to apologise for this delay.

The working of the Rules of the Notification of August 1865 not as good as was hoped.

48. The working of the Forest Rules, issued in the Notification of August 1865, may be said to have been fairly tried during 1866. The agricultural classes having shown themselves unfit to be trusted with the boon granted them of getting their wood free, it has been proposed that the old system of demanding a 'seigniorage be reverted to. The list of reserved trees was also revised in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and a new set of rules, embodying all the points which were susceptible of improvement, has been submitted since the commencement of the present year.

Fire-wood Tax Rules.

49. The tax on fire-wood, which was to have been introduced in August 1866, was twice postponed on account of the dearth in the land, and poverty of the people. The revised Draft Rules proposed its total abolition, and, pending the orders of Government, the tax is again postponed.

Conservancy.

50. As will be perceived from the remarks made in this Report on each range, conservancy has not yet been introduced in the Mysore Province to any appreciable extent. Of the three ranges, Ashtagram is the most advanced. The protection of the reserved forests is, I have reason to believe, well looked to as far as regards the prevention of illegal felling in both Ashtagram and Nundidroog. In the former range, measures have been taken to prevent the felling of immature wood. But this duty has been too much entrusted to subordinate officials. Owing to the rule which directs that no portion of forest land can be granted to any applicant till it has been reported upon by the Forest Department, a great portion of the Assistant's time in the Ashtagram and Nuggur Ranges is taken up in travelling long distances to inspect a piece of land of 200 or 300 acress in extent. As most of the applications are for land in the Western Ghâts, they are compelled to go

there during the dry weather, it being simply impossible to inspect a forest properly during the rains, as they then swarm with leeches, in addition to their being frequently rendered inaccessible in other ways. During the first two or three years, this rule was productive of much good, as the Assistant was compelled to traverse a large extent of his range (thereby making himself thoroughly acquainted with it), and then had to furnish a detailed report of a piece of land, its situation, capabilities, &c. Now, however, that the reserved forests have been clearly defined in Ashtagram (details for settlement only being required), I would respectfully suggest that this rule be abrogated in that range. The Assistant will then be enabled to devote himself entirely to his proper work, *viz.*, the careful conservancy and improvement of its forests. More than a month of the present year has already been spent by Mr. Dobbs in this inspection of land applied for; the time might have been far more profitably spent in the teak forests. In the Munjerabad Talook of Ashtagram, as much land as can be granted with due regard to the interests of the public has already been parted with, and I am of opinion that no more land should be given up west of the town of Sacklaspoor. The Ghât forests in the talook will simply require to be protected from theft, and the Assistant will be enabled to turn his whole attention to the forests in the south of the Mysore District, including the portions round Punjoor in the east of the Gundulpett Talook, and around Bassanbetta in Mallavally. He should also be directed to take steps to establish fire-wood plantations in the drier portions of the range, such as the Talooks of Pattar, Ashtagram, Atticupa, Chenraipatam, Hassan, and Nagamanglam. These would be attended to during the rainy months, when all work in the heavy forests is brought to a standstill by the south-west monsoon.

51. The Revenue Authorities could then grant land when required, the Amildar of a talook being called upon to report whether, in his opinion, the general interests of the neighbourhood would be injured by the grant. All land in which streams rise would be refused as a matter of course. In the Nuggur Range I am not yet prepared to propose that the Assistant should be relieved of the duty of inspecting land applied for by private individuals. As far as the Forest Department is concerned, but little is known of this most important range. Demarcation, too, cannot, I fear, be commenced in Nuggur for another year or two.

52. In Nundidroog, as already reported, there are no forests of any importance. Our chief duty will be the establishment of fire-wood plantations, and with this end in view, land which is suited for such a purpose should be reserved, but the best tracts have already been rented out. All that remains for us to do is, to take the best portions of that still left, and plant them up.

53. Mr. Dobbs and Mr. Hunter have both worked well, and I trust that the former will be able during the year to make good progress with his important conservancy duties.

MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Annual Statement of Outstandings and Liabilities of the Department on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the year 1866-67.

Divisions.	Department Debtor.			Department Creditor.			Balance Due.		Remarks.
	At commencement of year 1866-67.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year 1866-67.	At close of year 1866-67.	At commencement of the year 1866-67.	Payment made during 1866-67.	At close of 1866-67.	To Department Outstandings.	By Department Liabilities.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Nundidroog	...	3,506 1 11	75 8 4	66 4 5	5,420 2 3	95 3 7	75 8 4	95 3 7	
Nuggur	9,221 4 4	15,387 3 7	8,955 4 3	8,028 7 8	8,028 7 8	1,780 12 0	8,955 4 3	1,780 12 0	
Ashtagram	9,349 10 0	15,514 12 8	14,051 2 5	401 5 10	187 12 5	213 9 5	14,051 2 5	213 9 5	
Total ...	18,570 14 4	36,408 2 2	23,081 15 0	8,496 1 11	13,636 6 4	2,089 9 0	23,081 15 0	2,089 9 0	

Conservator of Forests Office,
Mysore and Coorg,
Bangalore, 18th June, 1867.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Conservr. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

A.

Statement showing the Income, Disbursements, and Balance of the Forest Revenue, in the Provinces of Mysore, for the year 1866-67.

	Income.					Disbursements.				Net Revenue.
	By sale of Timber.	By sale of Sandal-wood.	Seigniorage.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Working charges, including seigniorage.	Establishment, including travelling allowance.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Forest revenue	1,10,693 8 0	74,598 10 2	28,877 6 1	51,568 1 4	2,65,737 9 7	32,165 8 4 11,887 11 1	53,822 11 10	...	85,988 4 2 *11,887 11 1	1,67,861 10 4
Value of timber and sandal-wood given to His Highness the Rajah of Mysore	3,211 0 0	8,604 8 0	.....	.....	11,815 8 0	.....	.....	...	.....	11,815 8 0
Value of Stock in hand at close of 1866-67 ...	71,218 11 11	1,56,320 14 9	.....	.....	2,27,539 10 8	.....	.....	...	.....	2,27,539 10 8
Total	1,85,123 3 11	2,39,524 0 11	28,877 6 1	51,568 1 4	5,05,092 12 3	44,053 3 5	53,822 11 10	...	97,875 15 3	4,07,216 13 0
Deduct value of Stock in hand at close of 1865-66	1,13,768 14 0	91,907 0 0	.....	.....	2,05,675 14 0	.....	.....	...	.....	2,05,675 14 0
Net Income ...	71,354 5 11	1,47,617 0 11	28,877 6 1	51,568 1 4	2,99,416 15 3	44,053 3 5	53,822 11 10	...	97,875 15 3	2,01,540 15 0

The difference between these items and those shown in the Report under Financial Results and Statement VI, is owing to the former being the total demand for 1866-67, under head I, Sale of Timber brought to Depôt by Government agency, and the two latter being the actual realization as per treasury accounts.

* This item is the amount of bills sent in, but remaining unaudited at the end of the year.

BANGALORE,
The 18th June 1867.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Conservr. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

IV.

Stock Account of quantities and value of Timber and other Forest produce on hand at the commencement and close of the year 1866-67.

Division	Description	In Depôt on 1st May 1866. Quantity.	In Depôt on 1st May 1866. Value.	Add received during 1866-67. Quantity.	Add received during 1866-67. Value.	Deduct issued or sold during 1866-67. Quantity.	Deduct issued or sold during 1866-67. Value.	Remaining in Stock on 31st March 1867. Quantity.	Remaining in Stock on 31st March 1867. Value.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Nundidroog Division.	Teak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jungle-wood	205	630 0 0	936	2,808 0 0	376	492 14 1	765	1,294 10 11
	Bamboos	2,510	31 6 0	440	8 0 0	2,525	54 4 0	425	9 9 0
		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.	
	Sandalwood	234 16 33 0	18,567 0 0	378 10 5 0	28,387 0 0	41 10 14 14	2,609 9 5	571 16 23 14	53,213 14 4
	Total ...	.....	19,228 6 0	.....	31,203 0 0	.....	3,156 11 6	.....	54,428 2 3
Nuggur Division.	Teak	2,492	37,380 0 0	903	13,545 0 0	1,577	52,192 2 11	1,818	27,270 0 0
	Jungle-wood	7,941	39,861 0 0	10	50 0 0	5,727	18,733 1 3	2,224	10,962 0 0
	Bamboos	3,002	1,500 8 0	480	180 0 0	3,270	1,312 1 3	212	79 8 0
		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.	
	Sandalwood	974 14 12 9½	48,700 0 0	527 8 17½ 16	27,133 2 0	97 17 8½ 4	278 2 10	140 4 25 5	70,597 2 5
	Total ...	.....	1,27,441 8 0	.....	40,908 2 0	.....	72,515 8 3	.....	1,08,808 10 5
Asutagram Division.	Teak	3,074	28,463 6 0	1,014	25,350 0 0	1,123	34,700 7 9	2,965	23,646 0 0
	Jungle-wood	2,729	5,899 0 0	476	6,500 0 0	219	3,140 6 9	2,986	8,147 0 0
	Bamboos	47	4 0 0	508	68 2 0	555	68 2 0	.....	.....
		C.		C.		C.		C.	
	Sandalwood	308	24,640 0 0	760	60,800 0 0	896	71,710 13 11	422	32,510 0 0
	Total ...	.....	59,006 0 0	.....	92,718 2 0	.....	1,09,619 14 5	.....	64,303 0 0

TOTAL.

Division	Description	In Depôt on 1st May 1866. Quantity.	In Depôt on 1st May 1866. Value.	Add received during 1866-67. Quantity.	Add received during 1866-67. Value.	Deduct issued or sold during 1866-67. Quantity.	Deduct issued or sold during 1866-67. Value.	Remaining in stock on 31st March 1867. Quantity.	Remaining in stock on 31st March 1867. Value.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Nundidroog Division.	Teak	5,506	65,643 0 0	1,917	48,251 0 0	2,700	86,892 10 [illegible]	4,783	71,129 10 11
	Jungle-wood	10,675	46,390 0 0	1,422		6,322	22,366 6 1	5,975	
	Bamboos	5,550	1,535 14 0	1,428	256 2 0	6,350	1,434 7 3	637	89 1 6
		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.		C. M. S. T.	
	Sandalwood	1,517 11 5 19½	91,907 0 0	1,865 18 21 17½	1,16,320 2 0	1,035 7 18 22½	74,598 10 2	2,148 2 8 14	1,56,321 0 9
	Total ...	...	2,05,675 14 0	...	1,64,827 4 0	...	1,85,292 2 2	.....	2,27,539 12 [illegible]

Conservator of Forests' Office,
Mysore and Coorg:
Bangalore, 18*th June* 1867.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Conservr. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

V.

Statement showing the expenditure on account of the Timber and Forest produce received into Stock during the year 1866-67.

Description of Charges.	Nundidroog Division.	Nuggur Division.	Astagram Division.	Total	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A. Conservancy and Working.					
I.—Timber expenses for felling, cutting, clearing, sawing, and transport of timber by land or water; also charges for storing, securing, watching, piling, and arrangements for felling timber	3,298 3 7	13,893 7 11	14,600 1 10	31,791 13 4	
III.—Feed and keep of elephants and cattle					
IV.—Plantations					
IX.—Experiments to test the value of timber of different kinds					
X.—Communications, buildings, and minor works	....	373 11 0	.....	373 11 0	
B Establishments.					
I.—*Salaries*—					
1.—Pay of Conservator	*4,761 6 2	.....	3,200 0 0	7,961 6 2	* This includes Rs. 3,161-6-2 paid to the Conservator of Forests from the Commissioner's Treasury.
2.—Pay of Executive Officers	4,140 5 2	3,764 8 3	4,130 0 0	12,034 13 5	
3.—Office Establishment—					
(*a*)—Direction	924 0 1	159 0 0	629 12 10	1,712 12 11	
(*b*)—Executive	650 0 0	1,254 0 0	1,358 13 0	3,262 13 0	
4.—Forest Conservancy Establishment	3,502 14 4	4,924 7 2	5,069 9 3	13,496 14 9	
5.—Timber Depôt and Work Establishment	698 0 0	2,906 9 7	2,438 6 5	6,043 0 0	
6.—Deputation allowance	583 3 7	160 0 0	438 11 4	1,181 14 11	
II.—*Travelling Allowance*—					
1.—Conservator	509 0 0	90 0 0	317 0 0	916 0 0	
2.—Executive Officers	253 2 0	41 0 0	512 0 0	806 2 0	
3.—Subordinate Establishments	358 6 5	264 9 2	551 15 10	1,174 15 5	
III.—*Contingencies*—					
1.—Stationery	21 11 4	188 8 3	56 14 10	267 2 5	
2.—Carriage of Office Records, tent, &c.	153 4 0	234 6 11	96 11 8	484 6 7	
3.—Sundries	269 0 5	337 10 10	234 1 0	840 12 3	
Total ...	20,122 9 1	28,591 15 1	33,634 2 0	82,348 10 2	

Bangalore:
18*th June* 1867.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Conservr. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

VI.

Abstract showing the amounts realized on account of Timber and Forest produce sales during the year 1866-67, *and on account of outstandings of previous years.*

BUDGET HEADINGS.	NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.			NUGGUR DIVISION.			ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Realized on account of produce of 1866-67.	Realized in 1866-67 on account of produce of 1865-66.	Outstandings at close of 1866-67.	Realized on account of produce of 1866-67.	Realized in 1866-67 on account of produce of 1865-66.	Outstandings at close of 1866-67.	Realized on account of produce of 1866-67.	Realized in 1866-67 on account of produce of 1865-66	Outstandings at close of 1866-67.	Realized on account of produce of 1866-67.	Realized in 1866-67 on account of produce of 1865-66.	Outstandings at close of 1866-67.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			
I.—Sale of timber brought to Depôt by Government agency	2,863 8 1		289 14 8	76,257 2 5			1,06,454 4 6			1,85,574 15 0			
II.—Sale of timber, fire-wood, bamboos, and charcoal, removed from forests by purchasers, including seigniorage	9,179 1 3	Not yet known.	251 0 0	12,437 4 5	Not yet known.	Not yet known.	7,261 0 5	Not yet known.	Not yet known.	28,877 6 1	Not yet known.	Not yet known.	
III.—Duty on foreign timber ...	.....		.....	564 2 9			.....			564 2 9			
V.—Grazing Dues	1,739 1 3		87 8 0	2,400 11 0			...			4,139 12 3			
VI.—Sale of fruits, babool-pods, and other minor forest produce	5,954 10 0		3,955 3 2	16,857 12 6			2,367 8 7			25,179 15 1			
VII.—Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber ...	58 8 3		.....	1,261 1 3			56 0 0			1,375 9 6			
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures ...	974 14 9		2 0 0	23 0 0			593 6 9			1,591 5 6			
IX.—Miscellaneous	4,113 8 11		141 2 10	2,954 5 9			1,160 9 1			8,228 7 9			
X.—Permit fees	756 1 2		185 9 3	9,711 14 1			20 13 3			10,488 12 6			
TOTAL ...	25,639 5 8		4,912 5 11	1,22,467 6 2			1,17,913 10 7			2,66,020 6 5			

CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS OFFICE,
MYSORE AND COORG;
Bangalore, 18th June 1867.

G. J. VANSOMEREN, *Lieut.,*
Offg. Consvr. of Forests, Mysore and Coorg.

VI.—FORESTS.

Extract from the General Administration Report of 1866-67.

Changes in personnel of the Forest Department.

Para. 234.—The year has been marked by several changes in the *personnel* of the Forest Conservancy Department, owing to the departure of Major Hunter, the Conservator, on leave to England in September 1866, and the withdrawal of two of the Assistant Conservators, one of whom, Mr. Miller, has received another appointment, and the other Madava Row, Sub-Assistant Conservator in the Nundidroog Range, was transferred to the office of Amildar.

Consequent retardation of progress.

235. Notwithstanding the increased energy which has been infused into the operations of the department by the appointment of Lieutenant VanSomeren, to act as Conservator for the province, the introduction of officers, new and untrained to the work, in two out of the three divisions, has necessarily impeded progress, and delayed the execution of measures which were in contemplation.

Inspection tour of Officiating Conservator.

236. The Officiating Conservator has actively employed the interval between the assumption of his office in September and the close of the official year, in travelling over the province, and thus acquiring an insight into the circumstances of each range, from which good results in the administration of the department may be anticipated. His report for the year is divided into the following heads:—

1. Examination of forest tracts, and inspection of lands applied for by private individuals.
2. Selection and demarcation of Government reserved forests.
3. Protection of forests.
4. Yield of forests.
5. Teak plantations and nurseries.
6. Timber and sandalwood collection and cost, amount sold, and rates.
7. Financial results.
8. Contemplated operations.
9. Short account of the principal forest talooks in each range.

Examination of forest tracts, &c.

237. Nothing has been done under this head either in the Ashtagram or Nuggur Ranges, while in the Nundidroog Range, the investigations made by the Officiating Conservator have resulted in the discovery that the resources of the forests in the Kankanhully Talook, which had been reserved, were very limited, and were not sufficient to warrant the expectation which had been formed of a large revenue being derived from them. A timber depôt had been established at Kankanhully, but the communications between this and the forests are such as to make the removal of timber of large size impracticable. These forests contain a fair amount of karáchi (*hardwickia binata*), for which an outlet must be found by the construction of a road to Kankanhully. The other forest tracts in this range are insignificant in character, and are productive chiefly of timber suitable for fuel purposes.

238. In the Ashtagram Range the jungles at Hoonsacoopa and Maticoopa have been added to the list of reserved forests, and in the Nundidroog Range the Kankanhully forests have been, to a great extent, withdrawn from that list, a small tract situated near Hailgalli being only retained as a reserve.

Selection and Demarcation of Government reserved forests.

239. A commencement has been made in the Ashtagram Range in demarcating the Biagoor jungle, but no work of this nature has been carried out in the other ranges.

240. The measures taken to protect the reserved forests have been attended with some success, the amount realized in one range (Ashtagram) from the sale of confiscated timber being double that obtained in the previous year. This result is attributed mainly to the effect of Rule 13 of the Forest Rules, which allows 25 per cent. to informers.

Protection of forests.

241. Information on this point has been supplied only for the Ashtagram Range, where the yield has fallen short by 17,000 cubic feet of the estimated out-turn of 50,000 cubic feet. The yield of teak is, however, satisfactory, the quantity cut being nearly equal to that estimated, while the average scantling is larger.

Yield of the forests.

242. The plantation at Nissun has progressed favorably, and has been extended by an addition of 8 acres of land in which the experiment of growing from seed, in preference to transplanting, will be tried in accordance with the practice in Burmah.

Teak Plantations and nurseries.

243. In the Nuggur Range, the teak plantation at Luckwulli has been kept up, and 1,200 trees have been planted out at Hullahully on the Toonga River. The teak plantation at Kankanhully in the Nundidroog Range is reported to be doing well.

244. In the Ashtagram Range the collection of timber amounted in aggregate to 45,469 cubic feet. Twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three cubic feet were sold at an average rate of Rs. 1-5-8 per cubic foot, the teak alone fetching however as much as Rs. 11-8-10 per cubic foot. Seven hundred and sixty candies (the Mysore candy is equal to 560 lbs. English) of sandalwood were collected at a cost of Rs. 6-7-5 per candy. The sales realized at the rate of Rs. 84-2 per candy.

Timber and sandalwood collection and cost, and amount sold.

245. The collection of timber and sandalwood in the other ranges was comparatively small. In the Nuggur Range, the stock in hand is large however, and a good return, both from sandalwood and timber, may be looked for.

246. In the Ashtagram Range, the cash collections show an excess of Rs. 84,279 over expenditure; this surplus may be increased however by adding the value of stock given for the use of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, as well as the value of additional stock collected in the depôts during the year amounting to a sum of Rs. 1,00,496. In the Nuggur Range, the accounts of cash receipts and expenditure

Financal results.

show a surplus of 93,875-7-1, while the stock at the close of the year was less than at its commencement by Rs. 18,636, and in the Nundidroog Range a cash surplus appears of Rs. 5,502-12-7, and additional stock of the value of Rs. 35,200.

Contemplated operations.

247. In the Ashtagram Range, the demarcation of the reserved forests will be proceeded with during the ensuing year. Valuation Surveys will be commenced, and timber nurseries extended.

248. In the Nuggur Range, the attention of the conservancy department will be given to a more complete exploration of the teak forests, of the capabilities of which but little is now known.

249. In the Nundidroog Range, the operations of the department will be confined to the extension of fuel plantations, and the conservancy of the few jungles existing in the range.

Forest ranges.

250. In the Ashtagram Range, the most important forest tracts are to be found in the magnificent belt of jungle which extends from the vicinity of Fraserpett (on the Mysore-Mercara road) for 80 miles continuously to a point south-east of Bandipoor in the Goondulpett talook.

Veranhosshulli jungle.

251. Proceeding southward from the Fraserpett bridge, the first reserved forest met with is that called the Veranhosshulli jungle. This is 6 miles in length, and 4 or 4½ in width, and was a few years ago rich in teak, of which, however, it has been almost denuded. It is now strictly conserved. Next come the Maticoopa and Hunsacoopa jungles, which, though not abounding in valuable timber, form the intermediate link between the Veranhosshulli and the Bisalwadi jungles, and have therefore been recently added to the list of reserved forests.

Maticoopa and Hunsacoopa jungles.

Kankancotta jungles.

252. Between Bissalwadi on the west, and Rampur (on the banks of the Naga) on the east, are comprised the teak forest of Bissalwadi, Kankancotta, Baipoor and Ainoor Marigoodi. The Kankancotta forest, with an area of about 60 square miles, contains fine teak, black-wood, and honay (*Peterocarpus Marsupium*). It has been greatly injured by injudicious felling in former years, but with care will recover.

Baigoor forests.

253. Next come the Baigoor forests, which were in 1865 transferred from the Madras Forest Department to that of Mysore. They cover some 40 square miles, and yield about 6,000 cubic feet of teak annually.

Ainoor Marigoodi forests.

254. The Ainoor Marigoodi jungle which adjoins the Baigoor forest measures about 60 square miles, and has escaped much of the depredations to which the other forests have been exposed. Its annual yield is calculated at 10,000 cubic feet.

255. Inferior to the above, but abounding in young teak which give good promise for the future, are the Berambadi and Bandipoor jungles farther east. These terminate the list of reserved forests lying within the Mysore District.

Berambadi and Bandipoor jungles.

256. In the Hassan District, the forests which line the western ghâts have been reserved, with the object more especially of protecting the sources of rivers, but they contain, among other valuable timber, the poon spars, which it has as yet, however, been found impracticable to convey to the sea coast.

257. The subject of the "Kans" in the Sorub Talook of the Nuggur Division was referred to in para. 256 of the Administration Report for 1865-66. From an inspection which the Officiating Conservator has recently made of these forests, he has been able to supply some detailed information as to their character, which has led to the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed upon them last year. It appears that these jungles or 'woods', though interspersed with such timber trees as honay, mutti, and nandy (*Lagerstrœmia Regina*) and rarely with teak, abound with the inferior kinds of timber. They are held generally on leases, and have been extensively planted with coffee trees, sago-palms and pepper vines. The felling of timber within them becomes, under the circumstances, impracticable, without serious injury to the property of the Kan-holders. While reserving, therefore, the right of Government to the timber, these "Kans" have been withdrawn from the reserved lists, and made available to the ryots and others under the prescribed rules.

The "Kans" in Sorub Talook.

258. The teak forests near Luckwalli in the Cuddoor District were examined by the Officiating Conservator, and instead of containing, as was supposed, an almost inexhaustible supply of teak, were found to be almost denuded of this description of timber.

Luckwalli teak forests.

259. In reviewing the results of the past year, it is apparent that much requires to be done in respect to the conservancy of the forests throughout the province. In the Nuggur Range, the changes in the department already referred to have occasioned much neglect of this important duty, and in the Ashtagram Range, where the subject has received most attention, the duty of guarding against the felling of immature wood has been entrusted too much, it appears, to subordinate officials. The time of the Assistant Conservators has, however, been unduly occupied in inspecting lands applied for by intending Coffee planters, and it will, therefore, be necessary to relieve them of this duty as soon as the forest tracts to be reserved have been defined. These tracts may be said to have been defined in the Ashtagram and Nundidroog Ranges, but the demarcation of the extensive forests in the Nuggur Range will involve some delay, unless much activity is displayed by the Assistant Conservator of that range.

General remarks.

260. It is of the highest importance however that the operations of the forest conservancy department should proceed on scientific principles, in order to ensure the adoption of measures which the experience of other countries has proved to be best adapted to extending and developing the capabilities of our forests.

The proposals of Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, for obtaining trained Assistants from Europe, appear well calculated to attain this object, and an application has been made to the Government of India for the appointment of such an officer, as soon as one can be made available, to the forest department of this province.

No. 301 F, dated 11th September, 1867.

From—COLONEL C. H. DICKEN, R. A., *Secy. to Govt. of India*, P. W. DEPT.,
To—*The Commissioner of Mysore.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters noted in the margin, forwarding the Progress Reports of the Forest Department in Mysore for 1865-66 and 1866-67. Orders on the first of these two Reports were deferred, until several errors in the financial portion of the Report were corrected by the Conservator. The two Reports will now be taken up together.

No. 144, dated 25th January 1867.
„ 411, 9th July 1867.

2. Dr. Cleghorn, when Officiating as Inspector General of Forests, prepared a Review of the Report for 1865-66, which gave a short account of the work of the Department since the appointment, in the beginning of 1864, of Major Hunter, the first Conservator. A copy of this Review is forwarded for your information. I am directed to inform you that the Conservator's Reports for the two years, the Commissioner's Review of the Forest operations in Mysore, as contained in the General Administration Reports for the same periods, Dr. Cleghorn's Review for 1865-66, and the present orders of the Government of India, will be circulated for the information of all Local Governments and Administrations.

3. The Inspector General of Forests has addressed the Conservator direct on several matters referred to in these Reports.

4. I am now directed to communicate the observations and orders of the Government of India on the following points.

5. The Report for 1865-66 contains a list of the forests it is proposed to reserve. It is very satisfactory that a commencement has been made in the formation of these reserves. The work of demarcating them should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, and the reserves should be so arranged as to be at the complete disposal of the State. It should be clearly understood that it is far preferable to have a limited extent of strictly reserved forest, than to have a large area of nominally reserved forest, subject to the obligation of providing for the requirements of the neighbouring population. As far as possible, no cutting of timber or fire-wood, no grazing of cattle, and generally no interference with the forest and its products, should be allowed in the reserves. To ensure their efficient protection, watchers should be placed in charge, each of a defined part of the forest; they should be made responsible for the maintenance of the boundaries, and generally for all that happens within the forest.

6. In your Review of the Forest operations during 1865-66, you report that maps of the different forest tracts are in progress. I am to express a hope

that they are being prepared on some uniform and systematic plan, and to suggest that the Inspector General of Forests might usefully be consulted on the arrangement of these Forest Maps.

7. I am further directed to request that a statement of all Forest reserves, similar to that included in the Report for 1865-66, may be inserted in each Annual Report, and that opposite each reserve may be stated how far the work of demarcation had progessed, and what other work had been done therein.

8. One of the reserves mentioned in the list given in the Report for 1865-66, is the "Kaans of Sorab." These wooded tracts in the Shimoga District of the Nuggur Division, are also mentioned in paras. 10, 11, and 256 of Mr. Bowring's Administration Report for 1865-66, and in paras. 31 and 32 of the Officiating Conservator's Report for 1866-67. It is stated that these forest tracts were originally leased at trifling rents by the Wurgdars (or farmers) for the sake of the leaves used for manure, fire-wood, &c., but that they have since been partially cultivated with coffee, the sago palm, and the pepper vine.

9. It is also said that the Government of India has lately ruled that the tenant has no right to the timber on the land, and that it was intended to work these half-cultivated forest lands on account of the Forest Department, for which purpose a Depôt at Keraballi had been established. The Officiating Conservator, however, remarks that the carrying out of this plan would be the ruin of that part of the country, for the sago palm and the coffee tree both require shade, and the pepper vines must have supports; and, moreover, the people require wood for fuel and for building. On the other hand, it is observed that Mr. Bowring considered questionable the advantages of encouraging this kind of cultivation, and that the farmers have been in the habit of felling the valuable timber in these tracts, which is the property of Government, and of smuggling it across the frontier to Dharwar where it is in great request and fetches a high price.

10. This question appears to be not without difficulty, and I am directed to express a hope that, in the selection of the reserves in that part of the country, the interests of the cultivators will be carefully guarded. I am to add that it appears preferable to be satisfied with a very limited area of reserved forest in those parts, but that, at the same time, some means should be found to prevent the denudation of these wooded tracts, whereby the drainage of the country might be injuriously affected, and to guard against the unauthorized felling of timber reported by Mr. Bowring. His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be glad to have your matured views on this subject.

11. In para. 33 of the Forest Report for 1866-67, an instance is given of reckless cutting having been continued up to the present time in the Saugor Taluq of the Nuggur Division. The Teak forests near Luckawulli have always been considered by far the finest and most extensive in the province, but the result of a late inspection by Lieuteuant VanSomeren has shown that the forest had been worked in a most irregular and wasteful manner. The Officiating Conservator states that 5,202 Teak trees had been felled between 1st May 1864 and 1st April 1867. This is not a large number for three years, but it seems to have far exceeded the capabilities of the forest. Apparently, the selection of the trees was left to the timber cutters. I am to point out that the first point to be kept

in view in the management of a forest is, to allow no tree to be felled unless selected and marked by a responsible Forest Officer. The Officiating Conservator reports that he pointed out to the Assistant in charge the necessity of making himself acquainted with the forests, and of considering the careful inspection and valuation of them his chief duty. These duties are most important, but the selection of the trees to be felled by a responsible Forest Officer is the first condition of Forest conservancy.

12. In para. 263 of Mr. Bowring's Administration Report for 1865-66, it is said that an experimental attempt had been made to cultivate the sandalwood tree. The revenue derived from the sale of sandalwood forms the principal item of Forest revenue in Mysore. In 1865-66, Rs. 1,56,729 was realized, and the value of the stock in hand was Rs. 91,907. In 1866-67, Rs. 74,598 was realized, the value of stock being Rs. 1,56,321. The natural *habitats* of this tree have, it is said, been reduced with the spread of cultivation. An increased production of the sandalwood tree, either by cultivation, or by aiding its natural growth and re-generation, would therefore be most useful, and would produce a largely expanding revenue. The tree is said to attain maturity at the age of 25 years. His Excellency in Council is not aware whether sandalwood may be reared as coppice, but under all circumstances, its management, on a short rotation of 25 years, would be exceedingly profitable, provided its regular re-generation, either from seed or from the stools of trees cut down, can be secured. This opens out a new field for the practice and science of Forestry in India, and I am directed to enquire whether the importance of this work would not warrant the introduction of a specially trained and skilled Forest Officer either from Scotland, or from the Continent of Europe.

13. The financial results of the two years under review are as follows :—

	1865-66. Rs.	1866-67. Rs.	
Receipts	3,39,687	2,66,020	
Expenditure	97,750	82,349	
Surplus ...	2,41,937	1,83,671	
Add revenue realized in 1865-66 on account of previous years	31,599		
Add value of timber from Ashtagram given to the Maharajah	14,766	11,815	
Timber given to Temples	...	105	
Total ...	2,88,302	1,95,591	
Stock in hand on 30th April 1866 ...	2,05,676	2,27,540	31st March 1867.
" " " 1865 ...	2,49,129	2,05,676	30th April 1866.
Deduct difference ...	43,453	21,864	Add difference.
Total surplus ...	2,44,849	2,17,455	
Outstandings on 30th April 1865 ...	31,599*	20,992	31st March 1867.
" " 1866 ...	10,075	10,075	30th April 1866.
Deduct difference ...	21,524	10,917	Add.
Total gross surplus ...	2,23,325	2,28,372	

* The revenue realized in 1865-66 on account of previous years has been taken as the outstandings at the commencement of that year.

The above figures are those which appear most likely to be correct, but there are several discrepancies in the body of the Reports and the Statements accompanying.

14. The Outstandings at the close of 1865-66 are given at Rs. 22,425 in the Report of that year, but in a Statement accompanying the Report for 1866-67, they appear as follows:—

	Rs.
Outstandings	18,571
Liabilities	8,496
Difference at credit of the Department	10,075

This figure has been adopted, but the discrepany requires explanation.

15. I am also to point out that both receipts and expenditure of 1866-67, as given in Statement A accompanying the Report, do not agree with the figures entered in the body of the Report, and that there are many other discrepancies of minor importance.

16. The financial results are not exhibited in the forms prescribed in Standing Order No. 2, dated 9th October 1866. Regarding the other forms, orders will be issued in connexion with the Mysore Forest Accounts, but it may here be stated, for your information and guidance, that Form 22, the Annual Abstract Account Current, is indispensable, and should be countersigned by the local Accountant General. In the absence of this document, it is not possible to know whether the figures of the Annual Forest Reports correspond with those of the Provincial Accounts.

17. I am also directed to request that, in submitting future Annual Reports, you will be good enough to send simultaneously with the Report your review of the operations of the Forest Department.

18. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council directs me to state that it is apparent, from the Reports now reviewed, that an inspection of the forests of Mysore should be made as soon as possible by the Inspector General of Forests, and that this Officer will be directed to proceed to Mysore after completing a proposed tour of inspection in British Burmah. He may be expected to reach Mysore some time in February next.